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THE

MEDFORD HISTORICAL REGISTER

VOL. V., 1902

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PORTER HOUSE, COR. HIGH AND WINTHROP STREETS.

THE HOME OF MRS. JANE TURELL.

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The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. V. JANUARY, 1902. No. 1.

MRS. JANE TURELL.

BY MYRA BRAYTON MORSS.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, October 21, 1901.]

THERE has recently come into the possession of the Medford Public Library a small volume printed at the "Rose and Crown" near the Mansion House, London, in 1741. The title of this book reads as follows: — "A Memoir of the Life and Death of the Pious and Ingenuous Mrs. Jane Turell who died at Medford, March 26, 1735, aetat. 27." The title-page further states that the material was "collected chiefly from her own manuscripts, by her Consort, the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Turell, M.A., Pastor of the Church in Medford."

The volume is very small (price 1*s.* 6*d.*), and the memoirs are of a most scanty biographical character, but it has seemed, nevertheless, worth while to give place in our gallery of historical portraits to the very slight pencil sketch that we are able to present of this woman, as remarkable in her own time for high mental attainments as for great piety, albeit in an age when excessive piety was the rule rather than the exception.

It is not necessary to more than recall the fact that her husband, the Rev. Ebenezer Turell, was pastor of the Church in Medford from 1724 to 1778, a period of fifty-four years, as his history has been sketched in "The Early Ministers of Medford" by the Rev. H. C. DeLong.

The reasons for publishing these memoirs are thus variously set forth by Mr. Turell: "That my Readers may be charmed into a Love and Admiration of Virtue and Holiness, I now place before their eyes the Picture of my Dear Deceased: The Lines and Lineaments, Colours and

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Shades laid and drawn by her own lovely Hand, guided by the Spirit of Grace and Truth.

"And I present it particularly and in the first Place to her dear and only surviving Sister; and then to her nearest Relatives and Acquaintance, and to all the rising Daughters of New England, that they may understand what true Beauty is, and what the brighter Ornaments of their Sex are, and seek them with their whole Desire; even the hidden Man of the Heart, in that which is not corruptible, the Ornament of a meek and quiet Spirit, which is in the Sight of God of great Price. For Favour is deceitful, and Beauty is vain; but a Woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised — And such an one (with some additional Excellencies and Accomplishments) was Mrs. Jane Turell. Born in Boston, New England, February 25, A.D. 1708, of Parents Honourable and Religious. Her Father, the Reverend Dr. Benjamin Coleman (through the gracious Favour of God) is still living among us; one universally acknowledged to be even from his younger Times (at Home and Abroad) a bright Ornament and Honour to his Country, and an Instrument in God's Hand of bringing much good to it. Her Mother, Mrs. Jane Coleman, was a truly gracious Woman, Daughter of Mr. Thomas Clark, Gentleman."

Referring again to "The Early Ministers of Medford" we find that Dr. Coleman was graduated from Harvard College in 1692, and for six months afterward supplied the pulpit of the Medford Church. Six years later he was called from England, whither he had gone for further study, to be the first pastor of Brattle Street Church, which office he held for forty-eight years. Such is the very evident admiration and veneration in which his reverend son-in-law held Dr. Coleman that one feels the Memoirs of Mrs. Jane Turell give much more information regarding her august father than the lady in question (not an altogether unusual occurrence in modern biographies however).

The short and simple annals of Mrs. Turell's life are

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so much more interesting in the quaint language of the "Memoir" that I shall continue to quote from it. "Mrs. Turell was the third child of Reverend and Mrs. Coleman. . . . Her Constitution from her early Infancy was wonderful weak and tender, yet the Organs of her Body so formed as not to obstruct the free Operations of the active and capacious Spirit within. The Buddings of Reason and Religion appeared on her sooner than usual. . . . Before her second year was completed she could speak distinctly, knew her Letters, and could relate many Stories out of the Scriptures to the Satisfaction and Pleasure of the most Judicious. I have heard that Governor Dudley, with other wise and polite Gentlemen, have placed her on a Table, and sitting round it, owned themselves diverted with her Stories. Before she was four Years old (so strong and tenacious was her memory) she could say the greater Part of the Assembly's Catechism, many of the Psalms, some hundred Lines of the best Poetry, read distinctly, and make pertinent Remarks on many Things she read. She grew in Knowledge (the most useful) day by day and had the Fear of God before her Eyes. She pray'd to God sometimes by excellent Forms (recommended to her by her Father and suited to her Age and Circumstances) and at other times *ex corde*, the Spirit of God helping her Infirmities. When her Father, upon a Time enquired of her what words she used in Prayer to God, she answered him that when she was upon her Knees God gave her Expression. Even at the Age of four, five and six she asked many astonishing Questions about divine Mysteries, and carefully laid up and hid the Answers she received to them in her Heart."

Mr. Turell continues, "The most that I am able to collect of her Life from six to ten is general, (and from her) viz. that her Father daily instructed her, and enriched her Mind with the best Knowledge; and excited her to the due Performance of all Duty. And that her tender and gracious Mother (who dy'd about four years before her)

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often pray'd for, and over her, and gave her the wisest Counsels, and most faithful Warnings; and that she was thankful and grew in Knowledge, and (she hoped) in Grace under them. That she loved the School and the Exercise of it, and made a laudable Progress in the various Kinds of Learning proper to her Age and Sex.

"At nine or ten (if not before) she was able to write; for in the Year 1718 I find a letter of her honoured Father's to her wrote in Answer to one of hers. In this letter Dr. Coleman says: 'I pray God to bless you and make you one of his Children. I charge you to pray daily, and read your Bible and fear to sin. Be very dutiful to your Mother, and respectful to Everybody. Be very humble and modest, womanly and discreet. Take care of your Health and as you love me do not eat green Apples.'". The latter admonition would seem more suited to a child of nine than his other commands.

Mr. Turell gives a Hymn written by the little Jane in her eleventh year, which is here quoted entire to show her poetical facility at that age.

"I fear the great Eternal One above,
The God of Grace, the God of Love;
He to whom Seraphims Hallelujahs sing,
And Angels do their Songs and Praises bring.
Happy the Soul that does in Heaven rest,
Where with his Saviour he is ever blest;
With heavenly Joys and Rapture is possest,
No Thoughts but of his God inspire his Breast.
Happy are they that walk in Wisdom's Ways,
That tread her Paths and shine in all her Rays."

"Her Father was pleas'd to encourage her in this feeble Essay she made at Verse. He condescended to return her Rhymes like her own level to her present Capacity, with a special Aim to keep and fix her Mind on God and heavenly Things, with which she had begun."

A line or two from the Father's "Rhymes" will suffice.

"Joy of my Life! is this thy lovely Voice?
Sing on, and a fond Father's Heart rejoice.

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'Twas nobly dar'd, my charming Child. A Song
From a Babe's Mouth of right to Heaven belong.
Pleasant thy Wit, but more the sacred Theme,
Such as thy Name and all my Cares beseem."

"These condescensions of her Father were no doubt of great Use to her, and had in some Measure the Effect proposed, to put her on thinking and writing more and better, and to gain more of his Esteem of Ingenuity and Piety which she was wisely ambitious of: but above all to approve her Heart before God, her Heavenly Father, who sees in secret."

In her fourteenth year she began a Diary in which were entered "solemn and pertinent Prayers to God to deliver her and the Town (Boston) from the Small Pox then threatening it; or to prepare her and his People for the Visitation; also a Meditation and Prayers occasioned by the Death of a Friend."

Before she was eighteen years of age she wrote a poem to her Honoured Father, on his being chosen President of Harvard College, an office which he did not accept. The General Court refused to confirm the appointment unless he were released by the Church, and this was not done. This poem is dated December 27, 1724, and begins thus:—

"Sir:—

"An Infant Muse begs leave beneath your Feet
To lay the first Essays of her poetic Wit;
That under your protection she may raise
Her Song to some exalted Pitch of Praise.
You who among the Bards are found the Chief."

Another poetical attempt of this date is that of "Lines written to a Friend on her Return to Boston."

"Thrice welcome Home, thou Glory of our Isle,
On whom indulgent Heaven delights to smile;
Whose Face the Graces make their chosen Seat,
In whom the charms of Wit and Beauty meet.
O with what wond'ring Eyes I on you gaze,
And can't recover from the sweet amaze:" etc.

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The extravagant phrases employed in all these verses indicate the literary style of the day, and by no means prove that the poetess was lacking in strict veracity, even when she calls her Father "Chief of the Bards," and her friend the "Glory of our Isle."

Some paraphrases of the Psalms followed the verses already quoted, upon receiving which her Father wrote to her as follows: —

"With the Advantages of my liberal Education at School and College I have no reason to think but that your Genius in Writing would have excelled mine. But there is no great Progress or Improvement made in anything but by Use and Industry and Time. If you diligently improve your stated and some vacant Hours every Day or Week to read your Bible, and other useful Books, you will sensibly grow in Knowledge and Wisdom, fine Thoughts and good Judgment from Year to Year. . . . But as to a Poetical Flight now and then, let it be with you only a thing by the by. At your leisure and spare Hours you may indulge your Inclinations this way. But let them not break in either upon the daily Hours of secret Reading or Devotion. So shall you consecrate your Heart and Life, your Muse and your daily Works to the Honour of Christ in the Way of your own Salvation."

In addition to her poetical effusions Mr. Turell enumerates, "In Prose many things, among them 'Some essay to write her own Life,' which begins with Thanksgivings to God for distinguishing her from most in the World by the Blessings of Nature, Providence and Grace, which she specifies and enumerates in the following manner:—

"1. I thank God for my Immortal Soul, and that Reason and Understanding which distinguishes me from the lower Creation.

"2. For my Birth in a Christian Country, in a Land of Light, where the true God and Jesus Christ are known.

"3. For pious and honourable Parents, whereby I am favour'd beyond many others.

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"4. For faithful and godly Ministers, who are from time to time showing me the Way of Salvation.

"5. For a Polite as well as Christian Education.

"6. For restraining Grace, that I have been with-held from more open and gross Violations of God's holy Laws."

Also among her prose writings are "Her Thoughts on Matrimony, with the Rules whereby she resolved to guide herself in that important Affair of Life." The rules from which she resolves "never to start" are here given:—

"1. I would admit the Addresses of no Person who is not descended of pious and creditable Parents.

"2. Who has not the Character of a strict Moralist, sober, temperate, just and honest.

"3. Diligent in his Business, and prudent in Matters.

"4. Fixt in his Religion, a constant Attender on the publick Worship, and who appears in God's House with the Gravity becoming a Christian.

"5. Of a sweet and agreeable Temper; for if he be Owner of all the former good Qualifications, and fails here my Life would still be uncomfortable."

It is rather a comfort to find in Number 5, even this bit of worldly wisdom, and it is to be hoped that the Rev. Ebenezer fulfilled all these exactions.

"Before she had seen eighteen," says the Memoir, "she had read and (in some measure) digested all the English Poetry, and Polite Pieces in Prose, printed and Manuscripts in her Father's well furnished Library, and much she borrowed of her Friends and Acquaintance. She had indeed such a thirst after Knowledge that the Leisure of the Day did not suffice, but she spent whole Nights in reading. When I was first inclin'd (by the Motions of God's Providence and Spirit) to seek her Acquaintance (which was about the Time she entered her nineteenth year) I was surpriz'd and charm'd to find her so accomplish'd. I found her in a good measure Mistress of the politest Writers and their Works; could point out the Beauties in them, and had made many of their best Thoughts her own. And as she went into

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more free Conversation, she discours'd how admirably on many Subjects: I grew by Degrees into such an Opinion of her good Taste, that when she put me upon translating a Psalm or two, I was ready to excuse myself, and if I had not fear'd to displease her, should have deny'd her Request."

The following letter, now in possession of Mr. Frank Hervey, was written to Miss Coleman just before her marriage to Mr. Turell. It is such a good example of the epistolary correspondence of those days that it seems worth putting on record: —

"MEDFORD, March 21, 1726.

"DEAR MADAM: —

This is to kiss your hand and to tell you you may if you please be the absolute mistress of the citey of Medford: for our Reverant Turell so admires your person and vertues and excellent accomplishments that had he crowns and scepters he would throw them all at your feet to merit your favouer. Indeed Madam if you wear to be an empress you could not injoy more happenes than the sweet conversation of so excelent a pious and wise man. Madam had I a Daughter that he so much admires as your Ladyship and I could give her ten thousand pounds he might comand both her and that. Dear Madam I have nothing in my present view can make you more happy a this side heaven; the Lord direct you which is the prayer of your most affectionate Aunt and humble Servant

ELIZ. THOMAS.

"My servase to your Reverant Father and the Lady your Mother."

"After her marriage, which was on August 11, 1726, her custom was once in a month or two, to make some new Essay in Verse or Prose, and to read from Day to Day as much as a faithful Discharge of the Duties of her new Condition gave Leisure for; and I think I may with Truth say, that she made the writing of Poetry a Recreation and not a Business.

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"What greatly contributed to increase her Knowledge in Divinity, History, Physick, Controversy, as well as Poetry was her attentive hearing most that I read upon those Heads thro' the long evenings of the Winters as we sat together."

From a number of poems written after her marriage I select this one, headed "An Invitation into the Country, in Imitation of Horace," not so much for its literary merit as that it shows more sprightliness of treatment than the other elaborated and stilted productions, and also gives us a contrast between the Medford of 1730 and that of today.

"From the soft Shades and from the balmy Sweets
Of Medford's flow'ry Vales, and green Retreats,
Your absent Delia to her Father sends,
And prays to see him 'ere the Summer ends.
Now while the Earth 's with beautious Verdure dy'd,
And Flora paints the Meads in all her Pride;
While leaden trees Pomonia's Bounty own,
And Ceres' Treasures do the Fields adorn,
From the thick Smokes, and noisy Town, O come,
And in these Plains awhile forget your Home.
Tho' my small incomes never can afford,
Like wealthy Celsus, to regale a Lord;
No Ivory Tables groan beneath the Weight
Of sumptuous Dishes, serv'd in massy Plate;
The Forest ne'er was search'd for Food for me,
Nor from my Hounds the timerous Hare does flee:
No leaden Thunder strikes the Fowl in Air,
Nor from my Shaft the winged Death do fear.
With silken Nets I ne'er the Lake despoil,
Nor with my Bait the larger Fish beguile.

* * *

No Wine, but what does from my Apples flow,
My frugal House on any can bestow.

* * *

But tho' rich Dainties never spread my Board,
Nor my cool Vaults Calabrian Wines afford,
Yet what is neat and wholesome I can spread,
My good fat Bacon and our homely Bread,
With which my healthful Family is fed.
Milk from the Cow, and Butter newly churn'd
And new fresh Cheese, with Curds and Cream just turn'd.

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For a Desert upon my Table 's seen
The Golden Apple and the Melon green;
The blushing Peach and glossy Plumb there lies,
And with the Mandrake tempt your Hands and Eyes.
This I can give, and if you'll here repair,
To slake your Thirst a Cask of Autumn Beer,
Reserved on purpose for your drinking here.
Under the spreading Elms our Limbs we 'll lay,
While fragrant Zephirs round our Temples play.
Retired from Courts, and Crowds, secure we 'll set,
And freely feed upon our Country Treat.
No noisy Faction here shall dare intrude,
Or once disturb our peaceful Solitude.

* * *

Tho' I no Down or Tapestry can spread,
A clean soft Pillow shall support your Head,
Fill'd with the Wool from off my tender Sheep,
On which with Ease and Safety you may sleep.
The Nightingales shall lull you to your Rest,
And all be calm and still as is your Breast."

Mr. Turell declares that he "might add to these some Pieces of Wit and Humour, which if publish'd would give a brighter Idea of her to some sort of Readers; but as her Heart was set upon graver and better Subjects, and her Pen much oftener employed about them, so I chuse to omit them, tho' innocent enough, and to preserve the Memory of her Ingenuity by the forementioned."

The phrase "some sort of Readers" is a trifle ambiguous, but I think we would willingly have classed ourselves with them in order to have obtained the "brighter Idea" of Mrs. Turell's genius.

Far from that possibility, however we are now invited to consider "Things more serious and profitable, in Prose, tho' many of them very melancholy, being writ under the more immediate Cares and Distresses of her Mind about her Spiritual State." And melancholy indeed is the series of letters that follow, also the Diary in which she analyzes her various degress of depression and exaltation of mind, though of the latter there is very little account; as if fearful when in a peaceful frame of being led into deeper transgressions. It is pitiful to

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think how the iron of the eighteenth century theology entered into this gentle soul. Surely such as she had their Purgatorio on earth and were made ready for their Paradiso straightway they left it.

But it is also of interest to note the mental attitude of both her father and her husband at this time. Sympathetic they undoubtedly were, for the letters of her father gave evidence of deep paternal feeling, but both divines seem to regard her poor frenzied declarations of sinfulness and hopelessness as perfectly natural. One cannot help feeling that they regarded their spiritual patient as an interesting *case*, of which her father's diagnosis is considered masterly.

That Mr. Turell believed her to be a very perfect creature, notwithstanding her own doubts and fears is evident throughout the record; and especially in the summary, (or catalogue of her virtues it might almost be called). After relating her practice of reading the Bible out in course once a year, the Psalms much oftener, besides many chapters and a multitude of verses, he says: "I must own, considering her tender Make and often Infirmities, she exceeded in Devotion. And I have thought myself obliged sometimes (in compassion to her) to call her off, and put her in mind of God's delighting in Mercy more than in Sacrifice. I may not forget to mention the strong constant Guard she plac'd at the Door of her Lips. Who ever heard her call an ill Name? or detract from any Body? When she apprehended she received Injuries, Silence and Tears were her highest Resentments. But I have often heard her reprove others for rash and angry Speeches. In every Relation she sustained she was truly exemplary, sensible how much of the Life and Power of Religion consists in the conscientious Practice and Performance of Relative Duties.

"The People, among whom she lived the last eight Years of her Life, both Old and Young, had a Love and Veneration for her, as a Person of the strictest Virtue

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and undefiled Religion. Her Innocence, Modesty, Ingenuity and Devotion, charm'd all into an Admiration of her."

Here ends this "Story of a Short Life," for at the age of twenty-seven years Mrs. Turell died after a brief illness, leaving one little son, the last of three children, Samuel, of whom she said, "My Desire is that my Samuel be lent to the Lord, and be employed by Him in his Service and in his Church."

In conclusion Mr. Turell writes, "I question whether there has been more Grief and Sorrow shown at the Death of any private Person, by People of all Ranks to whom her Virtues were known; Mourning for the Loss sustained by ourselves, not for her, nor as others who have no Hope. For it is beyond Doubt that she died in the Lord, and is Blessed."

So these few withered leaves of memory that have lain forgotten for over a century still exhale the delicate perfume of this quiet, studious life; a life circumscribed both in aims and attainments as viewed in the light of today, yet one that made the world a better place for those who have come into the larger liberty of thought and action.

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"CURRENT EVENTS," 1724-1734.

Extracts from Town Records of Medford.

By Helen T. Wild.

May 25, 1724. Put to vote whether the town will agree to hear Mr. Turell preach two days, and Mr. Lowell preach one day, if they may be obtained, also to adjourn this meeting for three weeks, then the church to make a nomination and call in the town for choice in said nomination. Voted in the affirmative.

At said meeting, voted that Monday the twenty-fifth day of May current be set apart for fasting and prayer that God would please to direct the affair of that day in the choice of a minister.

At a Town Meeting legally convened by adjournment from June the 15 to June the 17th current, Mr. Ebenezer Turell was chosen to settle in the work of the ministry in Medford.

At said meeting voted that the town will give to Mr. Turell when legally settled in the work of the ministry in said town one hundred pounds for his encouragement, one hundred pounds in good bills of credit.

At said meeting voted that the town will give to Mr. Turell when settled as aforesaid ninety pounds per year and strangers money for a yearly salary during the continuance in the work of the ministry in said town.

At a Town meeting legally convened in Medford Sept^{r} the 14th day, 1724 . . . Put to vote whether the town will add ten pounds per year to the ninety pounds already granted to Mr. Turell which makes up a hundred pounds per year for his yearly salary. . . . And also to comply with Mr. Turell's other proposal referring to the neighboring inhabitants that in case they be laid to the town to make a reasonable consideration. Voted in the affirmative.

At a Town Meeting legally convened Oct^{r} the 26th 1724 . . . Put to vote whether the town will raise

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twenty pounds money for the charge of the entertainment of the Rev[d] Elders and gentlemen at the ordination of Mr. Ebenezer Turell, and if the twenty pounds be not sufficient to answer the said charge that then the remainder of the money to pay the same be drawn out of the treasury. The said twenty pound rate to be forthwith made, collected and paid in to the Town Treasurer. Voted in the affirmative.

At a Town Meeting . . . assembled Dec. 29th 1724 . . . Voted that the Rev. Mr. Turell's salary do begin September the 14th last past, at which time the town did comply with his proposals in order to his settling in the work of the ministry in said town.

At said meeting, voted that Mr. Turell's salary be paid at two payments.

At said meeting voted that the assessors do forthwith make a list of fifty pounds for Mr. Turell's salary for one half year.

At said meeting, put to vote whether that the inhabitants of the Town of Medford that contribute on the Sabbath days, they marking their money, shall have the same allowed or discounted to them out of their rate to Mr. Turell, by those persons the town shall appoint for that service. Voted in the affirmative.

At a Town Meeting . . . April the 20th 1725 . . . put to vote, Whether the town will make choice of a spot of land now in the possession of Jonathan Bradshaw near his dwelling house in Medford, either on the south side or the north side of the country road, or a piece of land belonging to John Bradshaw Jr. on the south side of said road to build a new meeting house on. Voted in the affirmative.

At a Town Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Medford, legally assembled May the 18th 1725 . . . Voted that they would not send a Representative [to General Court] for this present year.

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At said meeting put to vote whether the town will raise any money at this time to build a new meeting house in said town. Voted in the negative.

Nov. 5th 1725. At said meeting Mr. John Bradshaw, Capt. Ebenezer Brooks, Mr. Stephen Hall, Capt. Samuel Brooks, Mr. John Willis, Mr. William Willis chosen a committee to wait on the Honorable the General Court assembled at Boston, to pray that whereas there is a hearing to be on Tuesday the 9th of this inst. November with respect to a petition preferred by a part of Charlestown for a tract of land lying on the north side of Medford that if it may be obtained that ye Honored Court may desist a full determination thereof until the town of Medford may have time to prefer a petition for a part of said land. Voted in the affirmative.

At said meeting, voted that the Town will allow Dea. John Whitmore twenty and five shillings for his service of Town Treasurer out of his rates.

Dec. 9, 1725. Put to vote whether the town will have a writing, reading and ciphering school kept in said town for the space of three months. Voted in the affirmative.

Voted, that there shall be twenty pounds money raised for the defraying the charge of a school and other necessary charges in said town and that there be an assessment forthwith made.

At said meeting voted that Capt. Ebenezer Brooks, Thomas Tufts Esq. and Mr. John Bradshaw be a committee for to agree with some suitable gentleman to keep a school in said town for the time abovesaid.

At a Town Meeting legally convened Jany. the tenth 1725-6 . . . Put to vote, whether the town will purchase the acre of land belonging to Mr. John Albry [Albree] adjoining to Marrabell's Brook [called later Marble and Meeting House Brook] and whether the town will build a new meeting house on said land; and in case the abovesaid vote pass in the affirmative, then, Mr. Thomas Tufts Esq. Peter Saccombe [Seccomb] Mr. John Willis,

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Mr. John Richardson, Benjamin Willis do give their word to the town to level and raise the said land suitable to build upon, and said land to be levelled and raised so soon as the new meeting house shall be fit to meet in. Voted in the affirmative.

At said meeting the selectmen were chosen a committee to agree with Mr. John Albree for his acre of land above mentioned, and to make report at the next town meeting.

January 24, 1725-6. Put to vote whether the town will pay to Mr. John Albree fifty and five pounds for his acre of land above mentioned to build a meeting house on. Voted in the affirmative.

At said meeting, voted that the trustees for the loan money granted to the town of Medford by the General Court do call the said money in as soon as may be to be improved towards the building of a meeting house in said town.

At said meeting put to vote whether the town will raise two hundred pound money towards the building a meeting house in said town — the one half to be paid into the Town Treasury at or before the first day of May next ensuing, and the other half to be paid in at or before the first day of July following. An assessment be forthwith made and committed to the constable and collector. Voted in the affirmative.

At a legal Town Meeting by adjournment from Monday Jan. 24th to Monday Jan. 31, 1725-6. At said meeting the abovesaid committee did make report. [Referring to item in records of meeting Jan. 24] to the town that it was their mind it would be proper for this town to build a meeting house 52 feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, and thirty-three feet the posts according to the committee's report.

At said meeting put to vote whether the town will build a meeting-house of the dimensions abovesaid. Voted in the affirmative.

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March 7th 1725-6. At said meeting put to vote whether the town would have a steeple built to the new meeting house. Voted in the affirmative.

At a Town Meeting August 24, 1727 . . . Put to vote whether the town will meet in the new meeting-house the Sabbath day after next. Voted in the affirmative.

At said meeting voted that the town will pay for the building of a minister's pew in the new meeting house, in the place where the Rev. Mr. Turell shall choose.

Town Meeting October 1, 1734

Voted — That the assessors of said town for the time being shall make inquiry of some of the principal gold smiths in Boston at what rate they purchase their yearly stock of silver in order to their apportioning the Rev. Mr. Turell's yearly salary, or rate according thereunto.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following have been added to membership in the Society since April 1st, 1901: —

Mrs. Lizzie D. Ayer.
William S. Beekman.
Andrew Curtin.
Charles E. Finney.
Walter D. Hall, M.D.
Mrs. Eugenie Hatch.
Rev. Elijah Horr.
William B. Lawrence.
Moses W. Mann.
Warren T. Morse.
George B. Preston.
John M. Preston.
Edgar A. Thomas.
Mrs. Edgar A. Thomas.

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FORGOTTEN INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES.

By Moses W. Mann.

IN almost every town or city may be found traces, faint, perhaps, yet bearing silent testimony of pursuits once followed or perhaps of enterprises abandoned. All such have had their effect, beneficial or otherwise, upon the community; and upon investigation prove of interest, as showing what spirit of improvement has been rife in the past. Medford is no exception, and while the Historical Society is doing good work, in its memorials of the more ancient matters, possibly some of those of the earlier half (or later) of the last century may be forgotten.

The passer-by on Main street sees no trace of the half-mile race track that once occupied the site of the Lincoln School, nor yet the long sheds and brick kilns of thirty years ago that succeeded the track. The cattle sheds and pens extending from "Willow Bridge" to Harvard street, with the lowing cattle and bleating sheep, and the long trains from the north every Tuesday morning are a thing of the past, and the "Medford Cattle Market" is no more.

The "Middlesex Horse R. R." that once conveyed Medford people to Boston exists only in the memory of the long-suffering passengers who rode in its jolting cars.

Where is the aqueduct in its course from the reservoir to Charlestown? Built forty years ago and later duplicated; are not its mains now in disuse, and what buildings are built over it? What has become of the old reservoirs used by the Fire Department fifty years ago, and where were they located?

Perhaps a century hence someone may unearth the conduit from Mystic Lake through Ward Six, and under Mystic River, and wonder if a sort of Liliputian subway was once operated there.

Those who remember the turnpike will recall the four- and six-horse tandem teams that hauled single logs of mahogany to the mills at Winchester; but they come no more by the old town pump in the square.

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Twice was an effort made to connect our northern neighbors with Boston, via the Medford Branch. A summer outing might well be taken to trace the road bed of the original Stoneham Branch, but the defunct Mystic Valley R. R. of later date would not be found *within* our boundaries, though in sight.

Perhaps the youth of our time, who have worn out "Tinkham Brothers' Tide Mill" (till recently in the Public Library), know that Medford was disguised as "Dempford," and Arlington as "Tamoset," by the author.

Whether the destroyers of "Wood's Dam" were in the right is not for the writer to say, but the old mill dependent on the tidal current for its power was a picturesque object, though on the Arlington side of the river.

Of the foregoing scenes the writer has seen but one or two pictures, one being of the Wood's Mill. It is to be regretted that no file of Medford's first or second weekly paper is known to exist. If they do, they elude search for them, and we lose the information they might give us. Now that the camera is popularized, why not "snap up" the interesting things and preserve them for the future, adding some explanation of name and date? What scholar now in the public school is there who would not be pleased in mature life to see the schoolhouse and schoolmates' faces grouped together, with the loved teacher in the midst, and be encouraged to some good work by the remembrance of the old associations?

In the corner stone of one of Medford's churches is a photograph of the interior of its predecessor. It had been carried out of the country, but came back again (five hundred miles), to find a resting place, and await the time when it shall tell the silent story of "Harvest Sunday," possibly when all who then lived shall be equally silent.

The above is a suggestion to those who may be able to catch and preserve the interesting things in our midst. All enterprises and industries in the past have helped to make our city what it is. Those of today are doing so. Let them not be forgotten.

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HON. ELEAZAR BOYNTON.

At the regular meeting of the society held November 18, 1901, the following resolutions were offered on the death of the late Hon. Eleazar Boynton, a life member of the society: —

The Medford Historical Society desires to put on record the loss sustained by them in the death of Hon. Eleazar Boynton. His was one of the characters that comes so near to a perfect standard that it is but pleasure to express it, and thankfulness, too, that such persons really exist among us. Possessing a well trained mind and warm heart, combined with a vigorous body, he was able to be a true helper when and where it was needed. The home, the school, the church, the city, each bore witness to his loving service, and a more patriotic citizen would be hard to find, so that in each place there is a void that none can fill and a grief is ours that time and eternal grace only can assuage.

Resolved, That the church, in the death of Hon. Eleazar Boynton, has lost an earnest, consistent worker, the business world a merchant of integrity, the community a citizen of broad and liberal views, who has always taken a keen interest in the public welfare, and

Resolved, That the Medford Historical Society has lost one of its valued life members, who has recognized from its inception the value of the work the society is doing; and

Resolved, That the society tenders its sympathy to his family, that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the society and published in the Medford papers.

WILL C. EDDY,
MRS. M. L. HASKINS,
L. L. DAME.

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MRS. GEORGE LUTHER STEARNS.

The following resolutions were presented to the Society January 20, 1902, and adopted unanimously by a rising vote: —

Your committee are convinced that irrespective of religious belief and political affiliations, the members of the Medford Historical Society unanimously respect the memory of their late honorary member, Mrs. Mary E. Stearns:

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Secretary shall enter this minute in the records of the Society, and transmit a copy to the bereaved family of this truly public-spirited lady.

Mary Elizabeth (Preston) Stearns, the devoted wife and faithful widow of Major George Luther Stearns, whom we are proud to count as a life-long Medford citizen, the friend of John Brown the chain breaker, and the real Moses who pledged his life and fortune, as it were, at the scaffold of Brown, to the enfranchisement and uplifting of the African race in America, and grandly kept his pledge, was a most fit consort for such a man.

She was born at Norridgewock, Me., on January 21, 1821; married Mr. Stearns in 1843, coming to live with him in Medford from Bangor, Me., and died in Medford November 28, 1901, being buried by her request on December 2, the day of execution of John Brown, to whose memory the day had been kept sacred for many years in her household. She was related to Lydia Maria Child, and was of the stock of New England transcendentalists to whom we owe the poets Whittier, Longfellow and Lowell, and also Emerson and Channing, Parker, Frothingham and Margaret Fuller.

Ole Bull, the wonderful violinist, and Emerson, Samuel Longfellow, Frothingham, David A. Wasson, Dr. Hedge, the Hallowells, Frank B. Sanborn, James J. Myers, present Speaker of the Massachusetts House of

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Representatives, and many other notable persons were frequent partakers of her hospitality, and knew the refined attractions of her home, which kept her husband's heart constantly there, wherever his onerous public duties might call him, for she was a perfect housekeeper, and worshipper of art in all its branches. The radiance of the azaleas in her conservatory in the snow-bound days of February, due to her personal care, is far famed. One of the best pictures of her shows her seated in this bower.

Tuskegee, Hampton, Berea and Calhoun, the colleges devoted to the education of colored students, are indebted to Mrs. Stearns for most liberal yearly contributions of pecuniary aid from the start, nor have her private benefactions been less liberal and judicious.

Tufts College and the Boston Homœopathic Hospital are handsomely remembered in her will, and this Society is the residuary legatee of portraits of historic value — one of them being that of the builder of this house, Convers Francis — and other appropriate gifts.

Let us therefore say as Whittier did of her noble husband; may she not also —

> "Hear the blessing,
> 'Good and faithful enter in!'"

HENRY C. DELONG,
WALTER C. WRIGHT,
CALVIN H. CLARK.

REV. EBENEZER TURELL.

By Helen T. Wild.

Rev. Ebenezer Turell was the son of Samuel and Lydia (Stoddard) Turell. He was born Feb. 15, 1702, and graduated from college in 1721. In 1724, he was ordained and became the pastor of the church in Medford. He married first, Jane, daughter of Rev. Dr. Colman, of Boston; second, Lucy Davenport, Oct. 23, 1735, and third, Mrs. Jane Tyler, a daughter of William Pepperell of Kittery.

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Parson Turell died Dec. 8, 1778. He left no children.

His home was afterward known as the Jonathan Porter Homestead, and stood at the corner of Winthrop Street and Rural Avenue. His colleague, Rev. David Osgood, took the place of a son to him, as well as associate pastor. For the last five years of Mr. Turell's life, hardly a day passed which was not brightened by a visit from the young divine.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. Walter H. Cushing, one of our most active members and instructor in History in the High School, is publishing a series of *Medford History Leaflets* "designed to tell the story of Medford's development from earliest times to the present." From the subjects announced for forthcoming numbers these will prove a most interesting and valuable set to those interested in our past history.

Among the many gifts to the society is a model of the Medford-built ship, "Cyren," from Miss A. M. Newell of South Boston. It is an exceptionally fine model, enclosed in a glass case on a black walnut table. It also contains a fine collection of shells and coral. It is a valuable acquisition to our collection.

The next number of the REGISTER will contain Mr. Hollis' paper on "Grace Church." It was given before the society on December 16. Mr. Hollis has collected a remarkable history of one of Medford's prosperous church organizations, and it will be read with interest by all, whether members of the church or not.

The first address in the "Saturday Night Course" was given on December 7 by Mr. Marshall P. Thompson of Boston on "Marquis Ito," and proved to be of more than usual interest. It is hoped Mr. Thompson can be induced to continue his talk on some future date.

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Mr. Charles H. Loomis, who has been on the Publication Committee since the starting of the REGISTER, and a greater part of the time its chairman, has resigned. Mr. Will C. Eddy has been elected to fill the vacancy and to the chairmanship.

In the death of Hon. Eleazar Boynton, a life member, Mrs. Matilda T. Haskins, one of our active members, and Mrs. George L. Stearns, our honorary member, the society has sustained a great loss, as all were most interested in its success.

The Committee on Publication needs the assistance of *every member* of the society to make the coming year of the REGISTER a success financially, as well as otherwise. Will *you* get a new subscriber?

By the will of the late Mrs. George L. Stearns her valuable home in this city will, after the death of two beneficiaries, go to Tufts College with fifty thousand dollars in money.

The society needs an endowment. Who of our wealthy citizens will be the *first* to remember it?

ERRATA, VOL. II, NO. 1.

"MEDFORD IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION."

P. 44. There were two negroes by the name of Prince Hall. One, probably the servant of Stephen Hall, died in service. The other, who signed the receipt for bounty June 1778, was a prominent man among the colored people of Boston in later years.

P. 45. Thomas Revalion's name does not appear among Massachusetts soldiers, 1775-1783.

P. 46. William Earl lost his leg while one of the crew of the "Alliance." He enlisted on that ship about two months after the battle between the "Bon Homme Richard" and the "Serapis."

HELEN T. WILD.

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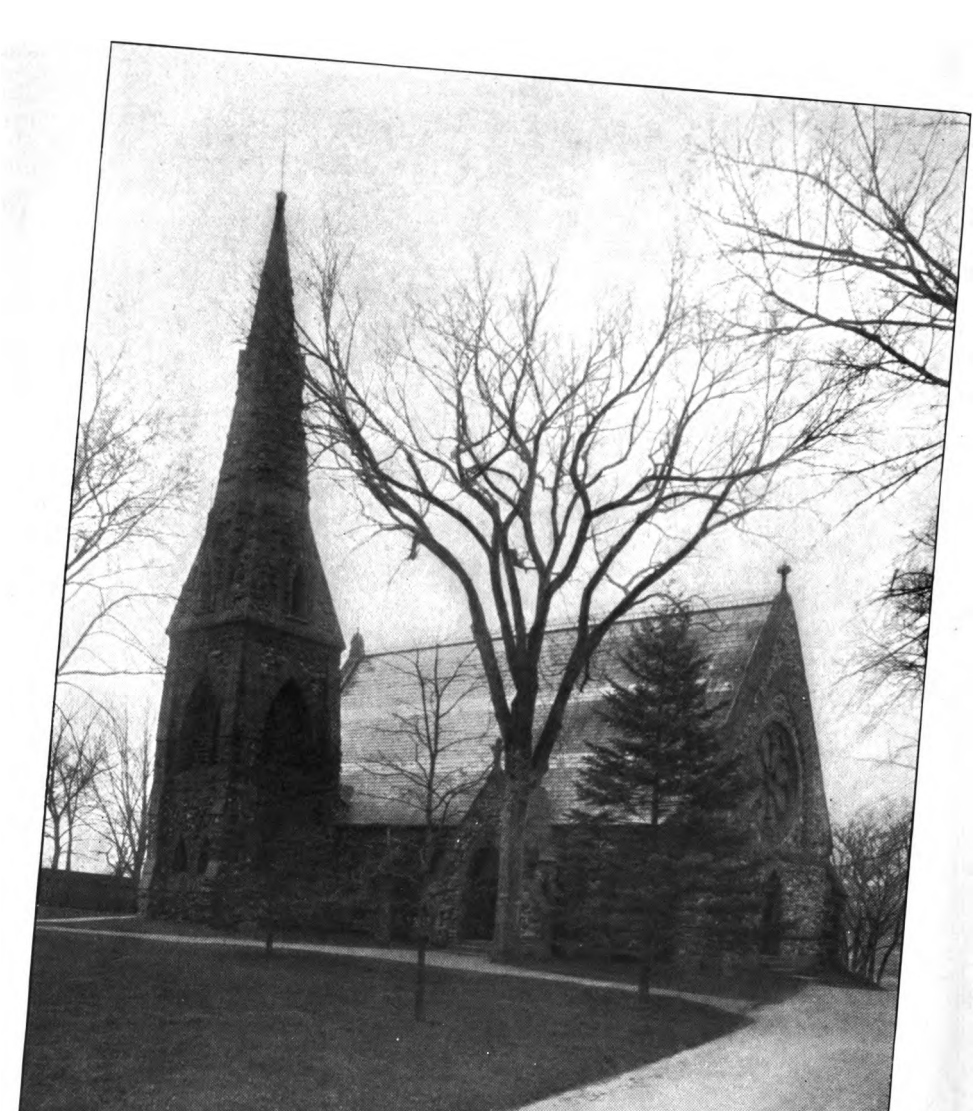

GRACE CHURCH.

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The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. V. APRIL, 1902. No.

GRACE CHURCH, MEDFORD.

An Historical Monograph.*

BY BENJAMIN PRATT [illegible].

To Episcopalians.

ALL PERSONS who feel desirous of having an EPISCOPAL CHURCH established in Medford, are earnestly requested to meet on TUESDAY evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Barr.

WM. BAILEY LANG.

Medford, Dec. 11, 1847.

THE Hon. James [illegible], editor of the History of Medford, in his opening paragraph on Grace Church says:—

"From the original settlement of Medford until nearly the middle of the present century Churchmen who lived within its borders were compelled, by the non-existence of a church of their faith in the town, to seek in neighboring towns the enjoyment of the forms of worship they so much loved. Their desire to do this, and their conviction that under such circumstances they ought not to be compelled to support by the payment of taxes or rates the worship of the one religious society which for more than a century and a half existed here, led, in one case, to serious trouble. For we find that because of his refusal to pay such taxes one Mathew Ellis was imprisoned by the constable of the town. The said Ellis, however, was not willing thus to suffer deprivation of his religious liberty, and was granted an appeal from the judgments of the local courts to the King in council.' What the final results of this case was, doth not appear, but it is probable that the custom of taxing those who were members of the Established

* This paper was read in an abridged form before the Medford Historical Society, December 16, 1901.

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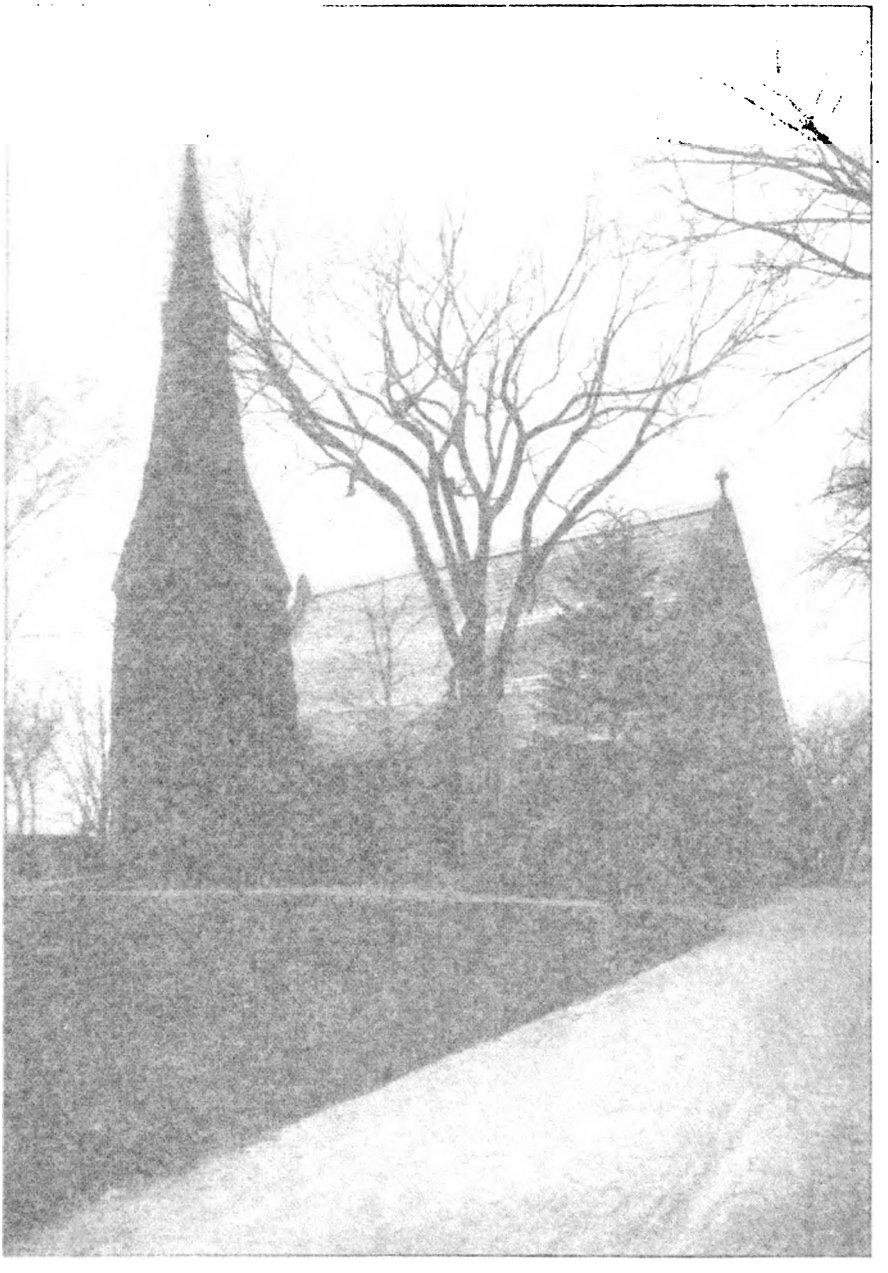

GRACE CHURCH.

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The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. V. APRIL, 1902. No. 2.

GRACE CHURCH, MEDFORD.

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Church of England did not long continue. But members of that Church, if they still desired to engage in its worship, were obliged to do so in the old parishes of Christ and Trinity Churches, Boston, or the somewhat nearer parish of Christ Church, Cambridge. This state of things continued until the year 1847.

"In November of that year the project of an Episcopal church in Medford was first agitated; and at a meeting held on December 11 it was determined to make an effort to establish a parish. Christmas Eve was selected as an appropriate time for the first service, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, was invited to preach on the occasion. One of the Congregational churches was loaned for the service, and, in accordance with the custom of the Episcopal communion on the Christmas festival, was fitly decorated with evergreen. This was, so far as is known, the first time that the public worship of the church was ever celebrated in Medford. On this occasion notice was given that thereafter there would be regular services in the Odd Fellows' Hall, situated in the upper part of the railway station.

"On the evening of February 15, 1848, in accordance with a legal warrant previously issued, seven gentlemen assembled in a private house and organized the parish under the name of Grace Church.

"An adjourned meeting was held on the evening of May 7, at which a code of by-laws was adopted and the parish organization completed. At the same time the Rev. David Greene Haskins, of Roxbury, was chosen rector.

"On the second of July the church record reads: 'Holy communion was first time administered in Medford,' and on the twenty-second of October the rite of confirmation was first administered, eight persons receiving the imposition of hands.

"On the first of September, 1849, a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the best site for

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a church edifice, and on the fifth of September the committee recommended the purchase of a lot of land on High street, extending to the river and opposite the grounds of the old high school building. The recommendation was adopted. The land was secured, the work of raising the required funds and building the church rapidly prosecuted, and on the eleventh of May, 1850, the completed church edifice was duly consecrated by the Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, bishop of the diocese."

The cost of the land was $1,200, the cost of building and furnishing the church, $2,680, or a total of $3,880. The building, designed by J. E. Billings, Esq., architect, consisted of a porch, nave and chancel, with a rector's room adjoining. The outside was of planed boards, battened and painted. There was no spire, tower or belfry, but the porch and the two ends of the church were surmounted by floriated crosses. The church floor and gallery accommodated about two hundred persons. The land sloped toward the river, and under the chancel was the entrance to the basement Sunday-school room. It was a good specimen of the early English village church.

The rector, the Rev. David Greene Haskins, was born in Boston, May 1, 1818. He was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1837, and in 1839 entered the junior class of the theological seminary, Andover.

From 1841 to 1844 he was preceptor of the Portland Academy at Portland, Maine. Removing to Roxbury in 1844, he conducted a private school for girls, and at the same time studied for the ministry under the direction of Rev. Dr. Howe, late bishop of central Pennsylvania.

On March 7, 1848, he was elected rector of Grace Church. In his early residence in Medford he occupied the old Remember Preston house in the square, opposite the town hall. In 1851 he built the house at the corner of High and Mystic streets in West Medford, afterwards occupied by the late Nathan Bridge.

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This house was building at the time of the tornado; was entirely demolished, and had to be rebuilt.

Mr. Haskins resigned the rectorship February 18, 1852.

At that time the number of parishioners was	84
Died or removed since the establishment of the parish	64
Present number of communicants	40
Whole number confirmed	31
Whole number of baptisms	60
Whole number of marriages	10
Whole number of burials	14

Mr. Haskins died in Cambridge May 11, 1896. He was succeeded in the rectorship by the Rev. Justin Field, who became rector on the fourteenth of September, 1852, and remained until December, 1859. During a portion of his ministry the parish was aided by an appropriation from the Diocesan Board of Missions.

A vacancy in the rectorship existed for a year succeeding Mr. Field's resignation. The Rev. A. C. Patterson of Buffalo, New York, was invited, but circumstances prevented his assuming charge of the parish.

The Rev. George Augustus Strong became rector in January, 1861, and remained until May, 1863. He was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1832. Mr. Strong writes: "The larger part of my early life before entering Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1847, was spent in Cincinnati. The three years of my theological training in the Alexandria Seminary, Virginia, in the same class with my friend Phillips Brooks, closed in 1859, and I was ordained in the early summer of that year. For less than two years after leaving the seminary, I was assistant to Bishop Lee of Delaware, and the Medford parish was my first full charge.

"Mr. George Porter and his sister, with the family connections of Mrs. Dudley Hall, children and grandchildren, were the more prominent members of the parish and my constant supporters. The young ladies of the church, Miss Nellie Wilde, Miss Caroline Train,

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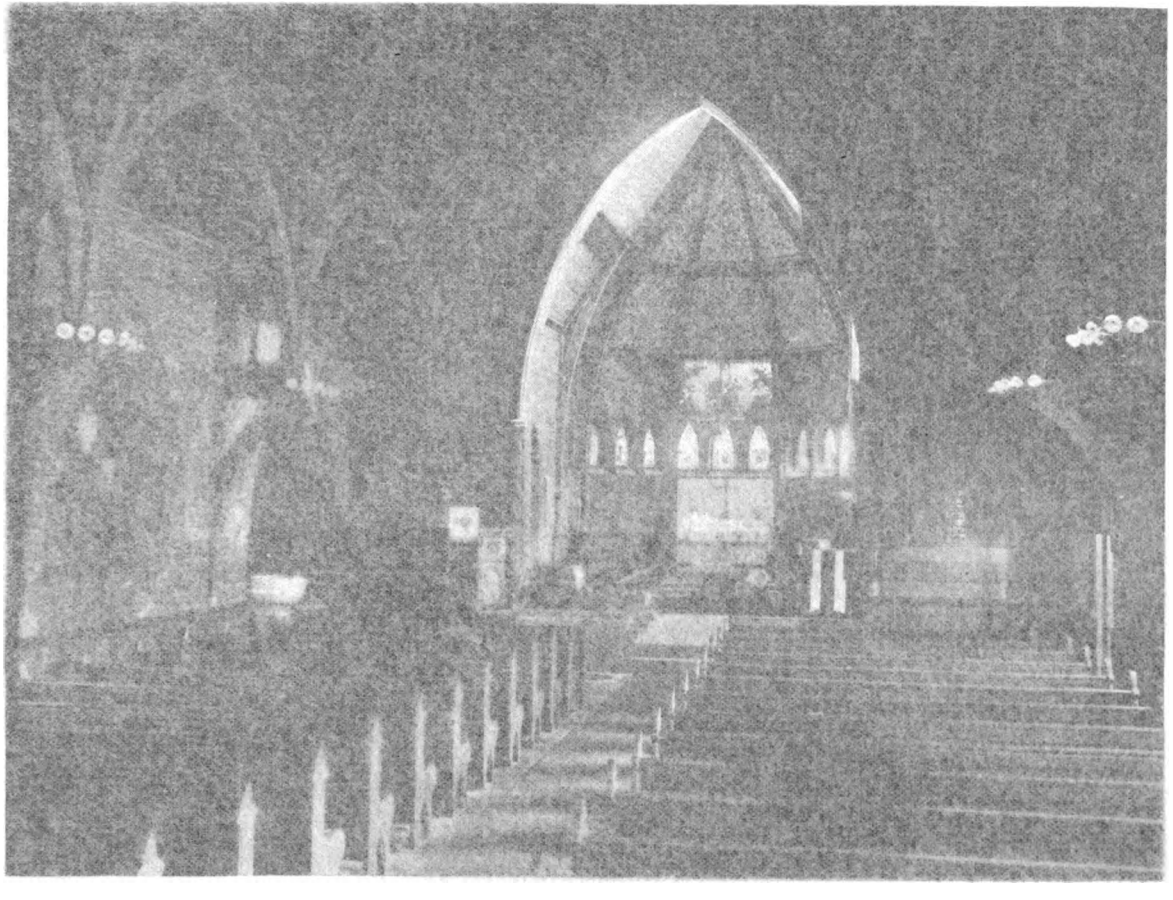

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His house was building at the time of the tornado; was entirely demolished, and had to be rebuilt.

Mr. Haskins resigned the rectorship February 18, 1852.

At this time the number of parishioners was	52
Have removed since the establishment of the parish	60
Present number of communicants	40
Whole number confirmed	91
Whole number of baptisms	60
Whole number of marriages	10
Whole number of burials	12

Mr. Haskins died in Cambridge May 11, 1896. He was succeeded in the rectorship by the Rev. Justin Field, who became rector on the fourteenth of September, 1852, and remained until December, 1859. During a portion of his ministry the parish was aided by an appropriation from the Diocesan Board of Missions.

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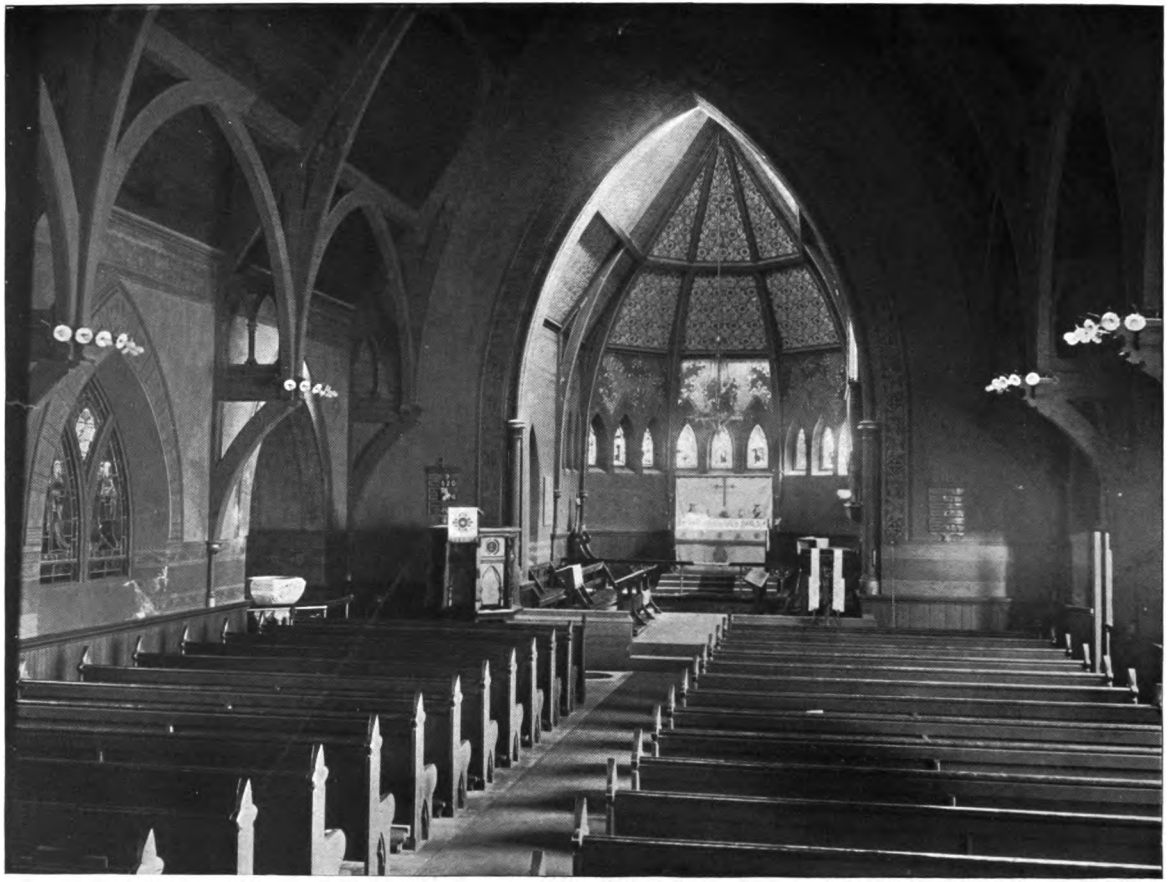

INTERIOR GRACE CHURCH.

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Miss Mary King, and others, gave me patient and ready help in the Sunday-school under Mr. Gardiner P. Gates, our efficient superintendent. Those were the early years of the war, anxious years for us all, and for many of the people in Medford, as elsewhere through the land, overclouded with doubts about the outcome of the conflict, doubts which I never shared. I remember preaching persistently my faith in the final success of our cause, as the only service I was permitted to render; rather feeble service, indeed, but hotly sincere. Phillips Brooks, at home from his first Philadelphia parish for a vacation visit in Boston, sat in a pew in our church on one of the Sundays, and privately criticized the sermon as 'bloodthirsty.'" The Episcopal, or, as it is sometimes called, the English Church, was at that period rather conservative in its pulpit utterances relating to the leading questions of the day, but Mr. Strong seems to have been a courageous radical.

"After leaving Medford in 1863, officiated two and one-half years in Calvary Church, Germantown, Penn.; twelve years as professor of English literature in Kenyon College; ten years as rector of Grace Church, New Bedford, and ten more as a resident of Cambridge, where my home now is."

Mr. Strong was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Henry Learoyd, who entered upon his duties September 6, 1863.

Mr. Learoyd was born in Danvers. He entered Harvard College in 1854; was a member of the Institute Society, the Hasty Pudding Club and the Phi Beta Kappa; formed the Harvard Glee Club, and was its first leader; graduated in 1858; entered the Andover Theological Seminary in 1859; became rector of Grace Church, Medford, in 1863. October 14, married Susan Ellen Perley of Danvers.

On the sixth of September, 1865, Mr. Learoyd went to Europe, and the Rev. C. Ingalls Chapin acted as supply until his return on the twenty-third of the following September.

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"In 1867 the parish entered upon the work of building a new church, and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars was subscribed for the purpose; but subsequently the undertaking was assumed by the family of the late Gorham Brooks, Esq. The amount subscribed by the parish was placed in the hands of the Trustees of Donations as a permanent fund. The corner stone of the church was laid September 17, 1867, by the Rev. Mr. Learoyd, when an address was delivered by the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., the present bishop of New York. Beneath the stone was deposited a box containing a silver plate, with this inscription: 'In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.' The corner stone of this building is laid the seventeenth of September, 1867, by the Parish of Grace Church, Medford, organized the eighteenth of February, 1848. Then followed the names of the bishops of the diocese, the rector of the parish, the officers, building committee and architect. The church was erected under the supervision of John T. Tarbell, Francis A. Gray, Dudley C. Hall, Shepherd Brooks and the rector as a building committee. The parish took possession of the new stone church on Advent Sunday, 1868."

Mr. Learoyd resigned his rectorship at Easter, 1872, and became rector of St. Thomas Church, Taunton. He was elected treasurer of the diocese of Massachusetts in 1873, which office he now (1901) holds. He resigned from St. Thomas Parish in July, 1895, and accepted the rectorship of Emmanuel Church, Wakefield, January 15, 1896.

On the fifteenth of September, 1872, the Rev. Charles Lewis Hutchins entered upon the rectorship of the parish. Mr. Hutchins was born in Corcord, New Hampshire, in 1838, of George and Sarah Rolfe Tucker Hutchins. His great-grandfather, Gordon Hutchins, fought as a captain with the Continental troops at Bunker Hill, and was afterward breveted colonel. Mr. Hutchins graduated from Williams College in 1861,

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and spent a year in a voyage around the world. His theological studies were pursued at the General Theological Seminary, New York City, from which he graduated in 1865. Ordained the same year both deacon and priest; became assistant minister at the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, in 1865; rector of St. John's, Lowell, from 1865 to 1869; assistant minister at St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, New York, 1869 to 1872. Mr. Hutchins married Mary Groom, daughter of Thomas Groom, of Boston. For many years he has been interested in musical work and in 1871 edited the Church Hymnal, and later established a musical called the Parish Choir, which, at one time, was the only weekly publication in the world devoted to church music.

In 1871 Mr. Hutchins was elected third assistant secretary of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States, and in 1877 was made secretary, which office he still holds (1901).

In 1873 a commodious rectory, situated on the northerly side of High Street, a short distance from the church, was built by Dudley C. Hall, Esq., and by him presented to the parish for the use of the rector.

"The church building" (to quote again from Mr. Usher), "which since its completion had remained in the ownership of the family who had generously erected it, and consequently, in accordance with the canonical law of the church, could not be consecrated, was given to the parish by Mr. Peter C. Brooks and Mr. Shepherd Brooks, and received consecration at the hands of the Right Rev. Henry A. Neely, Bishop of Maine, on the sixth of May, 1873. The services of consecration were of the most impressive character, and were attended by a very large congregation, as well as by a larger number of clergymen than had been gathered together at a similar service in the history of the diocese. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, and several of the former rectors of the parish partici-

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pated in the services. In presenting these gifts of church and rectory to the parish, the donors placed them in the hands of the 'Trustees of Donations' (a corporation formed for the purpose of holding and preserving ecclesiastical property for the Episcopal Church), thus preventing the possibility of alienation and loss."

In September, 1873, was raised to the ringing-chamber of the tower a chime of nine bells attuned to the scale of G, with tenor of 1,383 lbs., cast by the Blake Bros. Co., successors of Paul Revere. The tenor or largest bell was provided by and is still owned by the town, being designed for service as a fire-bell, though never used for that purpose. Five of these bells are memorial.

The following is the weight of the respective bells with names of the donors:—

G,	Treble,	192 lbs.	—Children of Margaret B. Buss.
F,	2,	217 ,,	—Joseph K. Manning.
F♯,	3,	296 ,,	—Children's bell.
E,	4,	371 ,,	—Mrs. Gorham Brooks and family.
D,	5,	425 ,,	—Mrs. Dudley C. Hall.
G,	6,	637 ,,	—Grace Church, Medford.
B,	7,	725 ,,	—Dudley C. Hall.
A,	8,	988 ,,	—Grace Church, Medford.
G,	Tenor,	1,383 ,,	—Town of Medford.
		5,234 lbs.	

In addition to the date of casting, each bell has an inscription of an appropriate quotation from the scriptures. The contract price of the chime was $2,600, of which the town paid $600, and there was beside an additional expense of $100 connected with the work of raising.

On the eleventh of June, 1882, the corner stone of a Parish House was laid. This building, which is of stone, was completed and used for the first time on the twenty-second of October. It contains a chapel for Sunday-school and week day services, choir library and vestry room, and on the floor below a room which was for a time used for a day school but has recently been rearranged to serve as a room for social gatherings. The

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RECTORS OF GRACE CHURCH

Rev. Charles Henry Learoyd. Rev. David Greene Haskins.

Rev. Frank Ilsley Paradise.

Rev. Charles Lewis Hutchins. Rev. Arthur Bannard Moorehouse.

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[illegible] services. In presenting these gifts [illegible] to the parish, the donors placed [illegible] the 'Trustees of Donations [illegible] for the purpose of holding and [illegible] property for the Episcopal Church [illegible] possibility of alienation and loss."

[illegible] was raised to the ringing-chamber [illegible] chime of nine bells attuned to the scale of [illegible] of 1,883 lbs., cast by the Blake Bros. Co. [illegible] Paul Revere. The tenor or largest bell [illegible] and is still owned by the town, being [illegible] service as a fire-bell, though never used for [illegible] These bells are memorial.

[illegible] is the weight of the respective bells [illegible] the donors:—

[illegible]	[illegible]	Children of Margaret B. Buss.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Joseph K. Manning.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Children's bell.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. Gorham Brooks and family.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. Dudley C. Hall.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Grace Church, Medford.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dudley C. Hall.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Grace Church, Medford.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Town of Medford.
	5,234 lbs.	

In addition to the date of casting, each bell has an inscription of an appropriate quotation from the scriptures. The contract price of the chime was $2,600, of which the town paid $600, and there was beside an additional expense of $100 connected with the work of raising.

On the seventh of June, 1882, the corner stone of a Parish House was laid. This building, which is of stone, was completed and used for the first time on the twenty-second of October. It contains a chapel for Sunday-school and week day services, choir library and vestry room, and on the floor below a room which was for a time used for a day school but has recently been re-[illegible] as a room for social gatherings. The

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cost of the building, which was constructed by Mr. S. C. Earle, was $7,668, including the furnishings.

In 1883 the Rev. John B. Richmond, formerly rector of St. Michael's, Marblehead, became assistant minister, and on April 7, 1890, resigned the position after seven years of service.

Mr. Hutchins resigned the rectorship April 15, 1890, and was succeeded in July by the Rev. Arthur Bannard Moorehouse, A.M.

Mr. Moorehouse was born in Schenectady, N. Y. He graduated from Union College in 1878, receiving the degree of A.B., and in 1881 received the degree of A.M. in course. In 1880 he entered the General Theological Seminary, N. Y., and was graduated in the class of 1883. In May of that year he was made deacon by the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, D.D., bishop of Albany, and spent his diaconate as assistant in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., ordained priest in 1884, and was assistant in St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y. Became rector of Zion's Church, Sandy Hill, in 1885; in 1889, rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, and in 1890, of Grace Church, Medford. Mr. Moorehouse resigned the rectorship on account of ill health on the first of September, 1897.

From that time until April 20, 1898, the parish was without a rector, but on that date, the Rev. Frank Ilsley Paradise, for four years dean of Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, accepted the call and at once entered upon his new duties. Mr. Paradise was born in Boston and educated in the public schools and at Phillips Academy, Andover. He was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1888, and was prepared for the ministry at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., the school which was founded and presided over by Bishop Williams. Upon his ordination to the diaconate in 1890, Mr. Paradise was called to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Milford, Conn., where he remained three years, when he was called to St. Luke's Church, East Greenwich, R. I. After a short rectorship of seven

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months in this beautiful town, he was elected dean of Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, La., and began his work there in February, 1894. He filled this position for the next four years, and in April, 1898, was called to the rectorship of Grace Church, Medford.

The fiftieth anniversary of Grace Church was suitably observed on Sunday, May 7, 1898. The historical address was delivered by the new rector and was exceedingly interesting. The musical program was prepared under the direction of Geo. L. Willis, choir master, who had just completed seventeen years of active work in connection with the choir. Miss Elizabeth R. Robely was organist, she having served in that capacity since April, 1888.

In the evening a reception was given to the parish by the wardens and vestry. The invitation included all past and present members and others interested in the church, and the occasion was one of especial interest.

Grace Church, Medford, is the creation of that transcendent artist, Henry Hobson Richardson, architect of Trinity Church, Boston; Grace Church, Springfield; the Capitol at Albany, and Woburn Public Library. It is situated on High street, nearly opposite the site of the First, or Unitarian, Church and occupies one-third of the old Timothy Bigelow property, consisting of about fifty thousand square feet. The other two-thirds are owned by James W. Tufts. The style of the church is Gothic, with a sharply sloping roof, acutely pointed windows and a tower ninety feet in height, surmounted by an iron cross. The material is the cobble stone or boulder of the field, with trimmings of hewn granite. The external roof is of slate, with metal cresting. The interior finish is of open timber work, colored brown. The nave and aisles under one span of roof are seventy-one feet long by thirty-five feet wide, with a chancel twenty-eight feet long by nineteen feet wide. The apse of the chancel is pierced by fifteen lancet windows, each

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a memorial, filled with richly colored glass, illustrating scenes from the Old Testament and events in the life of our Saviour. The subjects, of which there are three groups, are as follows, beginning at the north: —

Isaac Carrying the Wood for Sacrifice, The Finding of Moses, The Child Samuel, Elijah Raising the Widow's Son, The Young Princes Before Nebuchadnezzar, The Nativity of Christ, Adoration of the Magi, Presentation in the Temple, Amongst the Doctors, The Cottage at Nazareth, Christ Blessing Little Children, Raising Jairus' Daughter, Raising the Widow's Son, The Youthful Timothy, and His Teachers, St. John With Children.

These windows were placed in memory of: —

Cynthia M. Ames,	1880.	Manton Learoyd,	1872.
Hildreth Marvel,	1887.	Frank K. Hall,	1868.
John W. Firth,	1887.	Eugene B. Parsons,	1883.
Edward S. Church,	1869.	Minnie Williams,	1874.
E. I. and W. I. Ingersoll,	1880.	Helen Weston,	1883.
Sarah Jane Haskell,	1879.	Robert C. Kummer,	1899.
Margaret G. Hutchins,	1876.	Charles E. Kummer,	1899.

George F. Fuller, 1886.

The altar furniture consists of a cross and vases of brass, altar desk and service book, credence table at right of altar. The sanctuary, which is tiled, contains also a bishop's chair and chair for clergy, and is separated from the choir by a brass railing. The choir is furnished with black walnut seats and chairs and desks for clergy. A stone screen about three feet in height separates the choir from the nave. The pulpit, on the north side of the chancel is of black walnut, octagonal in shape, with buttressed sides and Gothic panels. The lectern, of polished brass and exquisite workmanship, is memorial. The Bible has this inscription: "A Thank Offering from Mary G. Hutchins. A. D. 1872." On festival days the chancel is further adorned with a handsome rood-screen of Gothic pattern.

The choir of the *first* church consisted of a quartet of male and female voices, including in 1864, Mr. William H. Randall, Mr. Edwin F. Webber, Miss Anna Wild and Mrs. Charles B. Crockett, who sang to the

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music of an organ presided over by Miss Mary E. King in a gallery over the entrance door. Removing to the stone church, the choir and organ were placed in the alcove under the tower, where they continued until July 18, 1875, when a new organ, built by Hook & Hastings, was set up in the south side of the chancel, and the personnel of the choir was changed to a chorus of boys and girls; subsequently the girls were dropped from the choir, and on the twenty-second of October, 1882, the boys were surpliced for the first time and occupied seats in the chancel. Two years ago four girls were introduced into the choir, surpliced like the rest, with the addition of a black cap.

The alcove under the tower was, on the removal of the choir, converted into a baptistry, in which was placed a new font, the gift of the rector, the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, and bearing on one of its sides, "In memory of Margaret Gordon Hutchins, at rest, August 22, 1876." "The font stands on a slab of Kibbe stone. Its base is of Tennessee marble. From the base rise five shafts; the central one is of Medford granite, taken out of Pasture Hill. The four shafts which cluster round the larger centre shaft are of French red marble. These shafts are surmounted by capitals showing in delicate sculptured work wreaths of lilies of the valley. The octagonal bowl is of Knoxville pink marble. On four of its sides angels' heads are sculptured, while on the remaining sides the words, 'One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism,' with the inscription before mentioned." There are in the church other memorials beside the chancel windows already referred to.

First. A beautiful tablet in the chancel to the memory of Miss Mary E. King, erected in 1878. It consists of a slab of pure black marble into which is sunk a large brass plate. The plate is beautifully engraved and contains unique and appropriate representations of St. Cecelia in a kneeling posture and devotionally engaged in playing a primitive organ. Beneath the figure and

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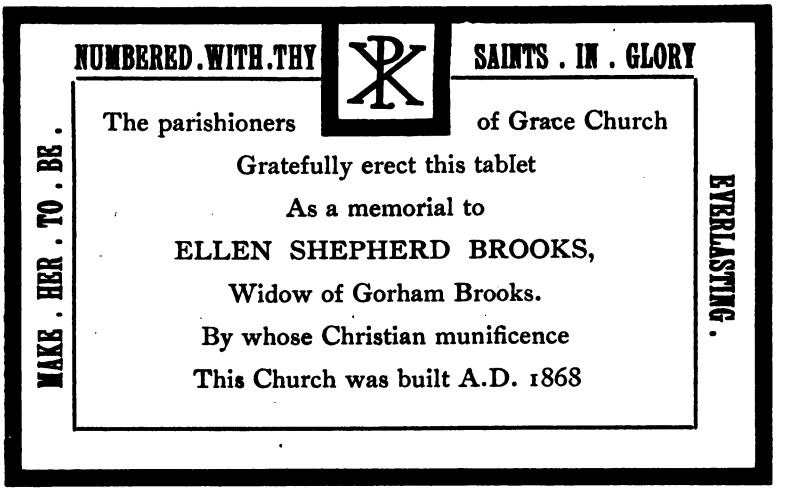
instrument, which are in a canopy, there is the inscription: "Mary Ellen King, who gave her services as organist to this church for more than 25 years. At rest, Aug. 12, 1877. The tribute of a grateful Parish."

Second. A bronze tablet on the west wall to the memory of Mrs. Gorham Brooks, inscribed: —


NUMBERED . WITH . THY
SAINTS . IN . GLORY
MAKE . HER . TO . BE .
EVERLASTING .
The parishioners
of Grace Church
Gratefully erect this tablet
As a memorial to
ELLEN SHEPHERD BROOKS,
Widow of Gorham Brooks.
By whose Christian munificence
This Church was built A.D. 1868

Third. A stained glass window on the northerly side of the church, erected by Mr. and Mrs. James T. Adams as a memorial to their daughter, Mrs. Helen Adams Elliott. The subjects, Faith and Hope, are represented by two female figures; that in the left section bearing a large cross, that on the right, an anchor and an open book. The draperies of the figures are of a deep and rich green and red. In the top panel is an angel with an open book, on which is recorded the words: "She Hath Done What She Could." On scroll at the top: "To the Glory of God and in memory of." Inscription at the base; "Helen Adams Elliott. Died May 29, 1879. Aged 39 years. Erected by her parents. Right precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

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Fourth. A window on the south side to the memory of Mrs. Ellen Shepherd Brooks,* erected by her sons, Peter Chardon and Shepherd Brooks. This window, by John LaFarge, of New York, is noted for its exquisite colors, and is a valuable artistic decoration to the church. The subject, "Rebekah at the Well," is after a painting by Horace Vernet. At the base of the window is the inscription: "In memory of our mother, Ellen Shepherd Brooks, 1884." In this window the mullions are removed, the glass occupying the entire space.

Fifth. The brass cross and vases on the altar and re-table from Mrs. Dudley C. Hall. The cross is inscribed: "A Thanksgiving Offering."

The silver of the communion service is very handsome. The beautiful flagon, paten, chalice, and alms basin which are used in the larger services were given to the parish by Mrs. Dudley Hall in 1868. The cruets and the smaller chalice were given by Miss Edna J. Manning, formerly a member of the Altar Guild. The pix was the gift of Miss Virginia Lee. The cruets are of cut glass, with silver trimmings. The other vessels are of silver.

Suspended from the roof of the chancel is a corona chandelier, a Christmas gift from the Sunday-school in 1877. It is of polished brass, with twenty-four burners, made by Cornelius & Sons, Philadelphia, and exhibited by them at the Centennial Exposition.

The hanging of the altar, the dorsal, and ante-pendium for pulpit consist of drapery, with emblems in raised needlework. There are four sets of these embroideries beautifully wrought in as many colors. White, used in Easter, Ascension and Epiphany seasons, symbolizes the sun-bright light of truth, innocence, joy, etc. Red, used at Whitsunday and Saints' days, stands for ardent love and for fire. Green, used at Trinity season, is symbol of life, from living vegetation. Violet, used in

*Mrs. Brooks was the daughter of R. D. Shepherd, of Virginia. She was born at New Orleans August 22, 1809, married Gorham Brooks, April 20, 1829, and died at West Medford, August 11, 1884.

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Advent and Lent, is symbol of sorrow or union of love and pain.

The west door of the church opens directly into the nave. Above it is a circular or rose window nine feet in diameter, glorious with stained glass, the gift of the Sunday-school.

The pews, thirty-seven in number, are open seats of quartered oak; the total seating capacity being about three hundred. Within a few months Pew No. 29 has been set apart for the use of students of Tufts College, and a designating plate affixed to the end of the pew.

In the earlier days of the church the clergyman read the service clad in a surplice, and during the singing of the second hymn, retired to the robing room and donned a black silk gown or preacher's robe. Later, say about the year 1870, an advanced form of worship obtained, and the gown fell into disuse, the minister wearing the surplice with a stole during the entire service, the stole being considered the symbol of a yoke.

To the imagination rapt in sacred reverie there come pictures of this consecrated pile, with its low depending roof and "ivy mantled tower." What a beautiful scene is that, and how inspiring when at even-song the rays of the setting sun, streaming through the great rose window tinted with many colored hues, fall on aisle and pew and chancel, and we are reminded that about this spot cluster the most hallowed associations. Here we have brought our children in infancy and presented them at the font for baptism; here in later years they have received the rite of confirmation; here to the strains of the wedding march we have advanced to the altar; and here, also, with solemn dirge, has been performed the last sad rite. We see the altar draped in white, with hangings of gold, the organ, the white-robed choristers, and the words of Pope's majestic hymn, set to the music of the Russian anthem, ring out upon the air and break with heavenly melody upon our ears.

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Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy towering head and lift thine eyes!
See heaven its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a flood of day.

See a long race thy spacious courts adorn,
See future sons, and daughters yet unborn,
In crowding ranks on every side arise,
Demanding life, impatient for the skies.

See barbarous nations at thy gates attend,
Walk in thy light, and in thy temple bend;
See thy bright altars thronged with prostrate kings,
While every land its joyous tribute brings.

From earth's wide bound, from ocean's farthest coast,
Through gates of pearl streams in the countless host,
Singing to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
Alleluia! Amen.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Grace Church Sunday-school, though small as compared with some Sunday-schools, has been an important auxiliary of the church. The first superintendent at the formation of the school in 1855 was Frederick Z. Seymour; he was succeeded by Mr. Gardiner P. Gates, who took charge of the school in January, 1861. There were then eight teachers and forty-six scholars.

In 1877 the school had eleven teachers and seventy-five scholars, with an average attendance of sixty. At that time medals were awarded for good behavior, regular attendance and perfect lessons, and at the Whitsunday festival fourteen scholars received medals furnished by the rector, and two of the boys in the choir were also decorated with medals furnished by the parish.

A banner was given to the leading class and was carried at the head of the school in the processionals. At Whitsunday, 1878, the superintendent's report read as follows: School commenced May 27, 1877, continued to June 24, inclusive; resumed September 9, continued up to June 2, inclusive, forty-three Sundays. Whole number that have been in the Sunday-school during the year,

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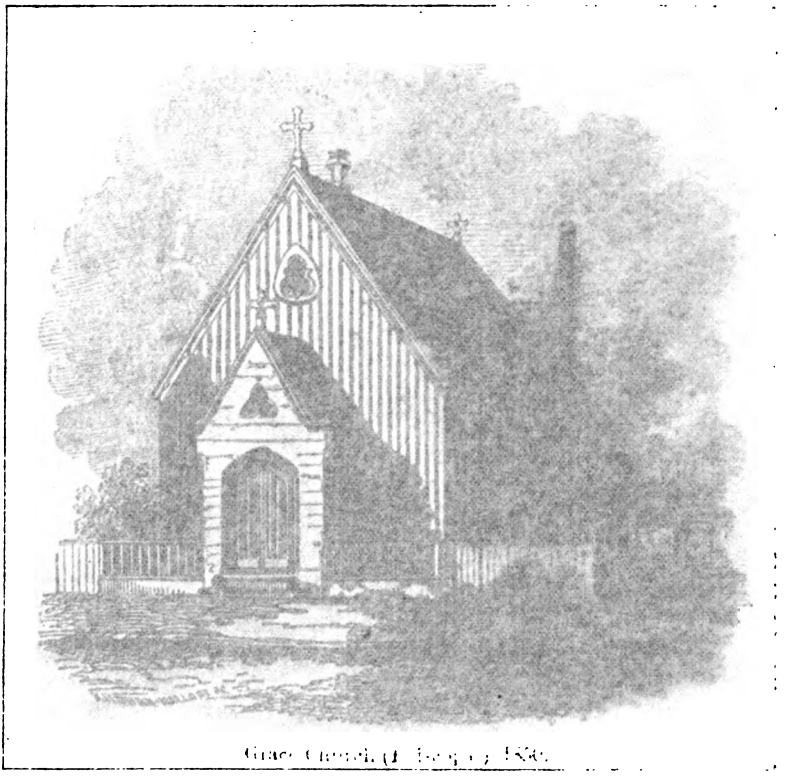

Grace Church, [illegible] 1866.

...dem, rise!
...s!
...display,
...y.

...adorn,
...emblem,
...ss,
...sies.

...attend,
...bend;
...kings,
...

...'s farthest coast,
...the countless host,
...host,
...

...SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

...school, though small as com... has been an important ... superintendent at the ... was Frederick Z. Sey... Mr. Gardiner P. Gates, who ... January, 1861. There were ... and forty-six scholars.

... had eleven teachers and seventy... an average attendance of sixty. At ... were awarded, for good behavior, regu... and perfect lessons, and at the Whitsun... scholars received medals furnished ... and two of the boys in the choir were also ... furnished by the parish.

... to the leading class and was car... the school in the processionals. At ..., the superintendent's report read as ... commenced May 27, 1877, continued to ... resumed September 9, continued up ... inclusive, forty-three Sundays. Whole num... have been in the Sunday-school during the year.

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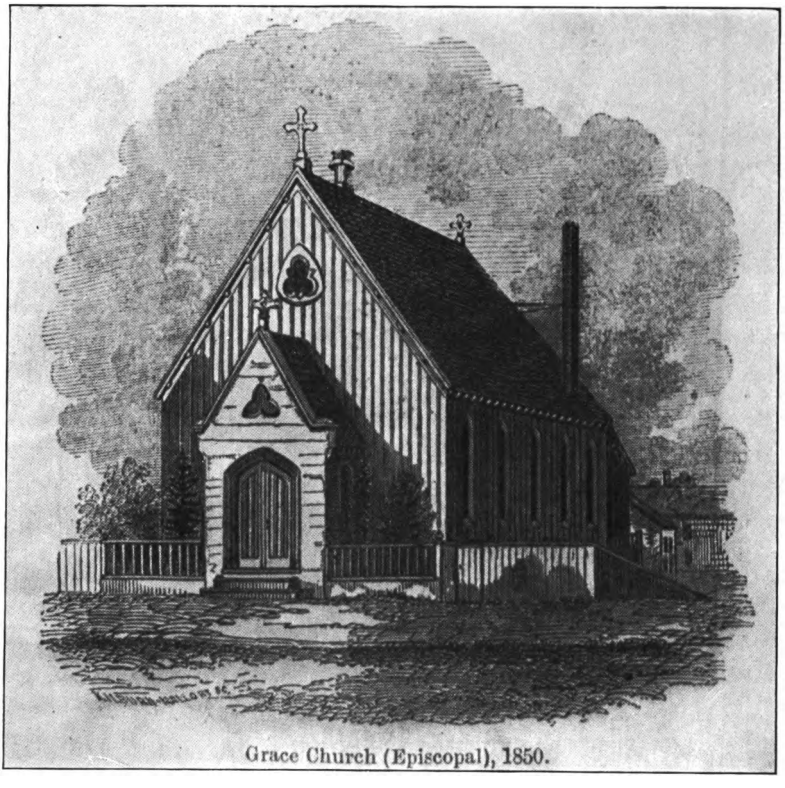

Grace Church (Episcopal), 1850.

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eighty-two; whole number of persons acting as teachers during the year, fifteen. At present, 1901, there are on the books of the Sunday-school the names of one hundred and two children, nine teachers and three officers, Mr. Allison M. Stickney being superintendent. There is also a Bible class, which meets on a week-day evening, conducted by the rector. Some of the men who have been identified with the work of the Sunday-school besides Mr. Seymour and Mr. Gates, are Henry H. Elliott, Benj. P. Hollis, Chas. E. Kummer, Allison M. Stickney and Fred H. Fletcher. The latter died suddenly in September, 1901. He was not only an efficient superintendent, but had served the church in almost every capacity. "It would be hard to overestimate the value of his services or exaggerate the greatness of the loss the parish sustained in his death."

The parish has for some years carried on a school at Wellington. It was organized by the Rev. A. B. Moorehouse and Miss E. M. W. Andrews, and commenced November 5, 1893, the classes being held in the houses of the teachers, five in number. In April, 1894, these classes met in Amaranth Hall, with Mr. Fred H. Fletcher, superintendent, and the school has continued to meet there, except during the summer months. The present superintendent is Mr. Chas. F. Weeks, Miss Andrews being secretary and treasurer. The expenses are met by some half-dozen residents and the weekly offerings. About the time the school was organized the Rev. A. B. Moorehouse started services which were held in the home of Mrs. Kendall, and these services have been continued at intervals in Amaranth Hall by Rev. E. P. Lee of West Somerville and the Rev. F. I. Paradise.

THE DEPARTMENT OF WORK.

A church cannot be considered a place of rest; the love of labor and self-sacrifice are essential attributes of the Christian character. The methods for the exercise

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of these qualities have changed from time to time, but at every period the church has sought not only to be a place of worship, but a centre of missionary and philanthropic activity. In 1872 this work was organized into a society known as the Parochial Helpers, and the interests of the church placed in the hands of committees of five departments: —

1. Of ministering to the sick and needy.
2. Of church extension and Christian courtesy.
3. The missionary circle.
4. Of the care of the altar and vestry room.
5. Of church decoration. "To beautify the place of my sanctuary."

Fifteen years later an organization known as the Guild came into existence, which sought to foster the social interests of the parish and to promote various forms of religious activity. Later still, the missionary spirit gained ascendancy, and the parish branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the board of missons were active in every kind of mission work. In 1898 the present organization, known as Grace Church Guild, united all the various interests of the parish into one body and divided the work into various committees, which report at monthly general meetings. These divisions are called chapters; they are eight in number, as follows: —

Woman's Auxiliary.—Warden, Mrs. C. E. Kummer, 119 Forest Street.

Charity.—Warden, Mrs. E. D. Manning, 37 Forest Street.

Vestments.—Warden, Mrs. Richard Diebold, 51 Prescott Street.

Sewing.—Warden, Mrs. Benj. P. Hollis, 10 Ashland Place.

Ecclesiastical Embroidery.—Warden, Mrs. Harry Highley, Highland Avenue.

Altar Guild.—Warden, Mrs. J. W. Foster, 180 High Street.

Church Periodical.—Warden, Miss Samson, 119 Woburn Street.

Girls' Club.—Warden, Miss Samson, 119 Woburn Street.

Officers.—President, the Rector; Vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles B. Crockett, 43 Water Street; Mrs. Fred L. Godding, 210 Main Street; Secretary, Mrs. F. I. Paradise, 185 High Street; Treasurer, Mrs. E. D. Manning, 37 Forest Street.

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In the words of the rector: "It is the aim of the Guild to include every form of church interest and activity. It has raised large sums for the work of the parish. It has improved and beautified the church fabric. It has contributed liberally to local parochial charities and has given both money and labor to the general missions of the church. The spirit which animates the Guild is the spirit of service. Its aim is to make the church a power for good in the community, and a helper in the Christian movement of the world. The forms of its organization will change in the future as in the past, but the spirit of service will, we believe, remain."

In 1892 the number of communicants was	115
" 1897 " " " " "	200
" 1901 " " " " "	286

The reports of the parish, as given in the Convention Journals for the last four years, are as follows:

Total expenditures for 1897	$3,171.06
" " " 1898	4,458.08
" " " 1899	4,320.51
" " " 1900	5,132.75

Baptisms: Infants, 7; adults, 3; total, 10. Confirmations, 7; marriages, 8; burials, 6. Communicants: Admitted, 7; received, 25; removed, 45; present number, 286. Sunday-school: Officers and teachers, 17; pupils, 130; total, 147. Sittings, 259, rented. Services are supported by endowment, pew rents and envelope system.

SENIOR WARDENS.

Phineas Capen	Feb. 15, 1848, to April 1, 1850
Nathanial Tracy	April 1, 1850, to July 18, 1859
Geo. D. Porter	April 26, 1860, to Nov. 1861
L. F. Botsford	April 22, 1862, to April 29, 1867
J. P. Tarbell	April 29, 1867, to April 13, 1868
James Hedenberg	April 13, 1868, to April 1, 1872
Chas. B. Crockett	April 1, 1872, to April 22, 1878
Benj. P. Hollis	April 22, 1878, to April 14, 1879
Jno. B. Folger	April 14, 1879, to April 10, 1882
Fred M. Tilden	April 10, 1882, to April 6, 1885
William I. Parker	April 6, 1885, to April 11, 1887
Allison M. Stickney	April 11, 1887, to April 15, 1895
Fred L. Godding	April 15, 1895,

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MRS. M. T. HASKINS.

Mrs. Matilda T. Haskins, an honored member of this society, died at Providence, R. I., December 8, 1901. She was born in Medford nearly eighty years ago, being the daughter of the well-known Galen James. She was a life-long resident of this city. In her death there is a distinct loss to this community which she loved, to the church which she served and honored, and to this society, of which she was an early member, and in whose work she was deeply interested.

We desire to hereby place on record our expression of sorrow for her removal from us, our high regard for her character, so pure and lofty, and our sense of loss to this organization.

FRED. H. KIDDER.
CHARLES H. LOOMIS.

MARCH 1, 1902.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions in memory of the late John Ward Dean would respectfully report the following: —

Again death has invaded our ranks and has taken the Nestor of the society. John Ward Dean was a charter member and was much interested in the organization of the Medford Historical Society, though he was more than four score years at that time. He was born in Wiscasset, Me., March 13, 1815, and died in Medford, January 22, 1902. As a member of the Committee on Papers and Addresses he made many important suggestions.

Mr. Dean will be known and remembered mainly by his connection with the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, in which he was actively interested for more than fifty years. He filled different

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positions in that society. For twenty-nine years he was librarian and editor of the *Genealogical Register*, the quarterly magazine published by the society, and for forty-eight years was on the Committee on Publications. He was a charter member of the Prince Society, organized in 1858, whose object was the publication of rare manuscripts relating to early New England history, and was its president for ten years. He was an honorary or corresponding member in more than twenty-five Historical Societies in this country or in Europe.

From his boyhood Mr. Dean was greatly interested in American history and became a student of early New England history and a pioneer among those earnest and enthusiastic workers in investigating the history and genealogy of the early New England families, and in the effort to have them written up and published, and thus put into permanent form. Previous to his time such works were largely based on tradition, but he did much to promote that careful and painstaking investigation that is the true basis of history. He was not a man of affairs, and took no part in the struggle for wealth and power, but in his special line he was unsurpassed by any one living or dead. He was of a genial and kindly disposition, and with a remarkable memory he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to all seeking his assistance.

Resolved, That in the death of our honored associate, John Ward Dean, the Medford Historical Society has lost a most loyal and devoted member, and the city of Medford a citizen of the highest character.

Resolved, That the students of early New England history have met with an irreparable loss in the death of one who was not only a tireless and indefatigable worker in his special line, but inspired others with courage to undertake and carry out important historical investigation.

Resolved, That this society extends its sympathy to

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his family in its bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent them and to the Medford papers for publication.

DAVID H. BROWN.
JOHN H. HOOPER.
WILL C. EDDY.

FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

JAMES W. TUFTS.

In the death of Mr. James W. Tufts at Pinehurst, N. C., February 2, the Historical Society, together with Medford and Boston, has lost a man whose departure will be deeply mourned. His quiet and reserve may have kept him from the wide acquaintance he deserved, but those who knew his worth of character and the modest goodness of his life sorrow that they will see his face no more.

Mr. Tufts' active life in affairs began in Somerville, but early he came to Medford, where he continued as a druggist until he entered upon the larger business which, by his untiring industry, and by his sagacity and signal ability in management, made him one of the most successful men of his time, whose enterprise has contributed to the good of others.

For the good of others entered into his scheme of life. He was not one who lived to himself alone. But in this, as in his business, he was a man of practical mind. It was characteristic of him that he cared only for such methods of helping others as would enable them to help themselves. One of the charities that deeply interested him was the North End Union in Boston, where habits of industry were taught, and where boys from the ranks of labor could attain skill in their occupations. He tried also to improve the condition of the poor by building a model tenement house in Boston, and it was to him a source of regret that it did not find a better response from those he wished to serve. The large enterprise at

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Pinehurst was inaugurated with the end in view of establishing a place under the most favorable conditions, where those suffering from ill-health could escape our severe winters and restore their strength at moderate cost. In this he was eminently successful. Those familiar with it, who shared in the good he planned to do, speak of it in the highest terms. And by no means the least of the good was his genial personality, which made the place brighter for those who came to it.

There is left to us the delightful memory of a man of pure character and noble purpose, who used his opportunities for the worthiest ends; a friend of all that is good, a lover of his kind, he has made the world better, and too early, as we think, he has passed from this earthly scene which needs such to forward its highest welfare.

HENRY C. DELONG.
LORIN L. DAME.
WILLIAM CUSHING WAIT.

FEBRUARY 17, 1902.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The miniature poster at the head of Mr. Hollis' paper on Grace Church is a reproduction of the first call for a meeting of the Episcopalians in Medford.

The "Saturday Evening Course" of the society has proved very interesting, and good-sized audiences have greeted the speakers. Mr. F. M. Hawes of Somerville spoke on the "Lyric Poetry of the Revolution" on January 4, and was assisted by a double quartet, which added much to the interest in Mr. Hawes' remarks. Mr. Rosewell B. Lawrence explained "The Relation of Medford to the Metropolitan Park System" on February 1. He gave a most comprehensive sketch of the inception and development of the Metropolitan Park System in the vicinity of Boston, March 1. Mr. David H. Brown surprised his hearers with a most interesting talk on "Genealogy."

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MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Officers

For the Year ending March, 1903.

President.

DAVID H. BROWN.

Vice-Presidents.

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ROSEWELL B. LAWRENCE. WILLIAM CUSHING WAIT.

Treasurer.

BENJAMIN F. FENTON.

Recording Secretary.

HERBERT A. WEITZ.

Corresponding Secretary.

GEORGE S. T. FULLER.

Standing Committees.

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DAVID H. BROWN. H. A. WEITZ.
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Genealogy.

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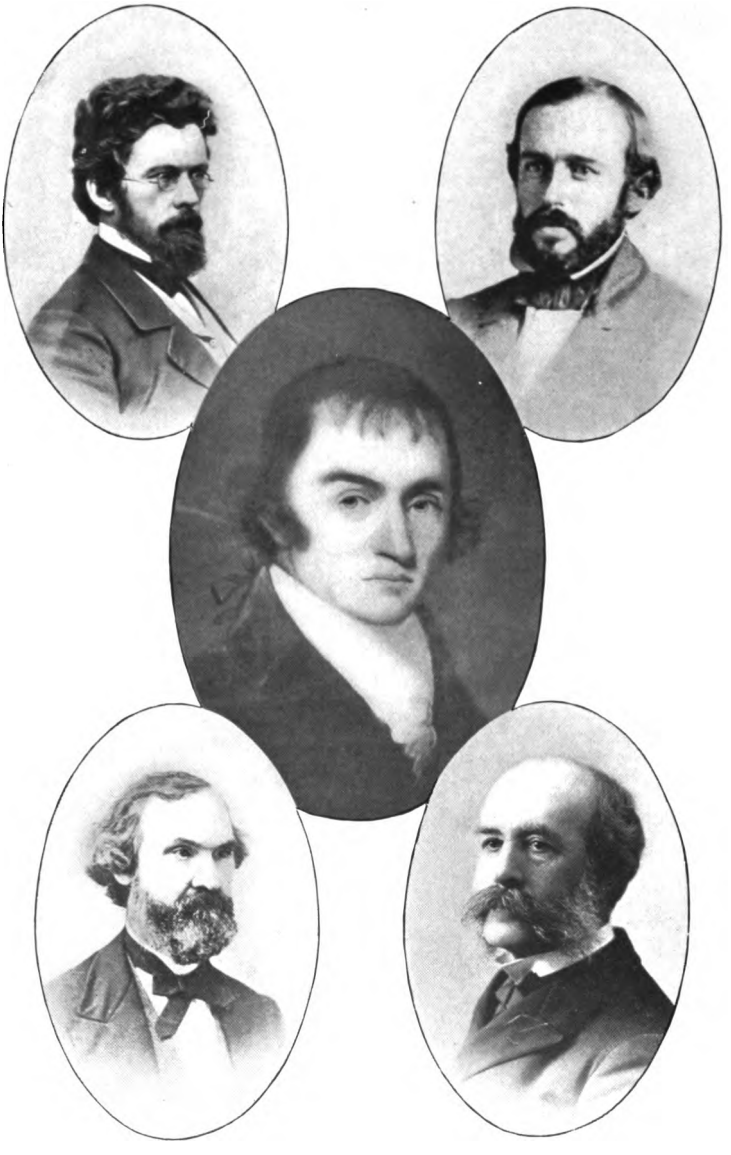

JOHN Q. A. GRIFFIN. GEORGE D. PORTER.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW.

THOMAS S. HARLOW. BENJAMIN F. HAYES.

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...ford Historical Register.

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...A. Wait.

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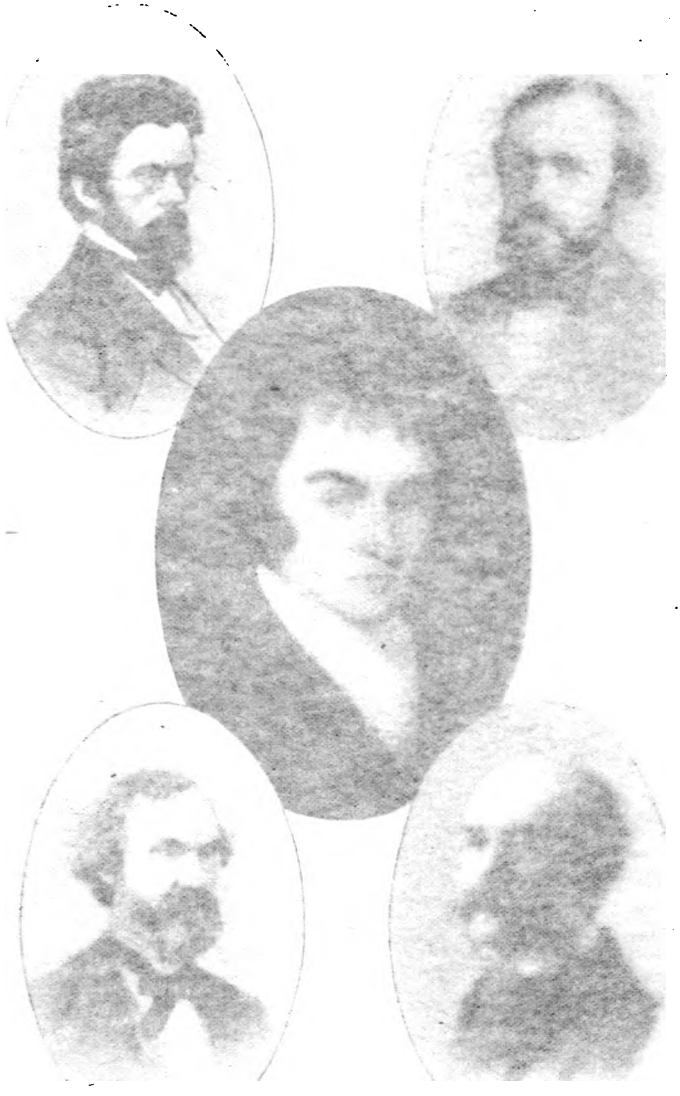

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The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. V. JULY, 1902. No. 3.

LAWYERS OF MEDFORD.

BY HERBERT A. WEITZ.

[Address substantially as delivered before the Medford Historical Society, April 21, 1902.]

AMIDST the clamor, the hurly-burly, the vicissitudes of life, we not infrequently pause, momentarily, perhaps, yet reverently, to wander through the paths of the past, to go back to the mansions of the dead, to the shades of the cypress and the willow, to the broken tombstones and obscure epitaphs, to partial histories, scanty traditions and forgotten memories.

The Pilgrims of Plymouth, the austere Puritans of Salem, came to the shores of Massachusetts for civil and religious liberty, bringing with them as their inheritance and birthright the Common Law; yet there was no profession which they and their successors for generations viewed with less respect, importance and esteem than the profession of the law. They were remarkable and peculiar men, and their laws were equally so. They were, however, ardent lovers of law and justice, and firmly, fearlessly maintained their rights. Notwithstanding their distinguished qualities, great piety and active virtues, that inherent litigious spirit of the English race was a notorious feature of those early times. Their law was sumptuary and tinged with bigotry — a peculiar judicial procedure, administered by a multitude of untrained judges, occupying many other official positions at the same time, and with no lawyers — for each man pleaded his own cause — giving a singular and complicated character to the prevailing conditions of practice. Such conditions existed for the greater part of the eighteenth century. Hence the law as a profession was slow of establishment, lawyers were not wanted, and

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did not exist, as it was held objectionable that lawyers should direct men in their causes. Men in all callings, and particularly the clergy, meddled and dabbled with the law's administration.

The Court House was an early necessity, and was as easy of access to all as were the House of Correction, the stocks and the schools. Beside the meeting-house was the whipping post; in the market-place was the stocks. The dealing out of justice was rough and substantial, though direct and effective.

When we remember the fate of Thomas Lechford, who seems to have been the first lawyer in Massachusetts, it is with a feeling of trepidation that we seek for his successors for many years after.

"I am kept," wrote Lechford, "from the sacrament, and all places of preferment in the Commonwealth, and forced to get my living by writing petty things, which scarce finds me bread, and therefore I sometimes look to planting corn, but have not yet here an house of my own to put my head in or any stock going."

It was not until the last quarter of the eighteenth century that law as a profession offered any inducement to men of learning and ability and that the dominant prejudice was overcome. About 1768 there were about twenty-five lawyers in Massachusetts; they were clustered at the larger and more thickly populated localities. Many of the surrounding towns were, until comparatively recent times, without lawyers.

We look upon those distant and early days with a pitying estimate, a tender compassion, on account of the narrowness, ignorance and demoralizing customs then existing, yet, then were formed the elements of a national character, and of a great Commonwealth, with an unexcelled system of jurisprudence — a profession, within the circle of which the halo of fame surrounds many names commanding our admiration, stirring our enthusiasm and exciting our sober approbation quite as much as any military or naval glory.

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Dr. Johnson observed, "History may be formed from monuments and records, but lives can only be written from personal knowledge, which is growing every day less, and in a short time is lost forever. What is known can seldom be immediately told, and when it might be told, it is no longer known."

The labors of a lawyer are of such a nature as to attract but little attention. The daily business of life is his concern, and his deeds, and even his name, often pass away and are forgotten, like the "production of the seasons on which we subsist."

"Like shadows gliding o'er the plain,
Or clouds that roll successive on,
Man's busy generations pass,
And as we gaze their forms are gone."

The people of Medford in early times were their own lawyers. For about a century and a half there were no resident lawyers, and not until after 1800 did the first lawyer come to Medford. He was one of the most eminent and distinguished men of Massachusetts, and probably the most distinguished lawyer who ever lived in Medford.

Hon. Timothy Bigelow has left a great name — a learned and distinguished lawyer, patriot, statesman. His life was well spent in the honorable labors, a life devoted to the benefit of his fellowmen and in all the private and public demands of duty. His father, Col. Timothy Bigelow, was actively engaged in the early movements of the Revolution. The son joined the father, and was with him during the Rhode Island campaign, but the colonel was ordered South, and the son returned home to his books, and to the aid of his mother, upon whom fell the care of the family, occasioned by the absence of the patriot father.

Timothy Bigelow, Esq., son of Col. Timothy and Anna (Andrews) Bigelow, was born in Worcester, April 30, 1767. His early life was therefore passed in that

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great early struggle for life through which this country successfully emerged. His elementary education was in the public schools of his native town; but the perils of war suspending school operations, he entered the office of Isaiah Thomas, proprietor of the famous *Spy*. His passion for books and strong love of literature were manifested during his employment on the press by his devotion of leisure hours to the acquisition of the elementary branches of English and the rudiments of Latin. In 1778 he was put under the charge of the Rev. Joseph Pope of Spencer, but a year later found him with his father in the Continental army, being then only twelve years old, and too young to perform a soldier's duty. On his return he was in the office of Benjamin Lincoln, and was later placed under the tuition of Samuel Dexter, who prepared him for admission to Harvard University, which he entered in 1782, graduating with high honors in the class of 1786. He entered at once upon the study of the law in the office of Levi Lincoln, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1789. He commenced practice in Groton, where he became acquainted with and married, September 30, 1791, Lucy, daughter of Hon. Oliver and Lydia (Baldwin) Prescott. It is said he sat in his office six weeks without taking a fee, and then received a pistareen. Mr. Bigelow was endowed with ready apprehension, and an active and inquisitive mind, gathering knowledge with remarkable facility, exact method and system, thus enabling him to compass a vast amount of reading. He soon acquired a wide reputation and a large practice in Middlesex, Suffolk, Essex and Worcester counties, and in New Hampshire. Samuel Dana, Jr., another noted lawyer, and Mr. Bigelow became the leaders of the Middlesex bar. They were retained in the most important cases of the neighborhood, and were generally on opposite sides. In politics, as well as at the bar, they were pitted against each other, but in social life they were the best of friends. Mr. Bigelow was a prominent

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Federalist, and took an active part in politics. He became a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1793 from Groton, and later from Medford. Continuously to his death, in 1821, he was a member of the Legislature. In 1806 he removed to Medford. He was Speaker of the House for thirteen years, which place he filled with marked ability and popularity, having the longest term of service in that capacity ever held by any one person. He held this position in 1819, when the act was passed separating the District of Maine from the State of Massachusetts, and was consequently the last speaker of the united legislature of the district and the Commonwealth. Together with George Cabot, William Prescott and Harrison Gray Otis, Mr. Bigelow represented Boston in that famous political assembly in 1814 known as the Hartford Convention.

Amid the engrossing duties of his profession, and during thirty-two years of his practice, and though arguing more cases than any one of the profession in New England, Mr. Bigelow still found time for occasional literary work. A few printed orations are all that inform the present day of the clear reason, strong logic and fervid eloquence which marked the advocate and politician and rendered his control over juries and popular gatherings almost unbounded. He delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Cambridge, July 21, 1796; a funeral oration on Samuel Dana before the Masonic Lodge at Amherst, N. H., April 4, 1798. His exordium on the immortality of the soul in this oration is worthy of a divine. He delivered a eulogy on Washington before the Columbian Lodge of Masons at Boston, February 11, 1800, and it is perhaps one of the best specimens of political spirit in that burning period. Mr. Bigelow was identified with the Masonic fraternity in Massachusetts, over which he presided with signal ability during two triennial terms. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, vice-

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president of the American Antiquarian Society, and one of the founders of the Groton Academy, and a member of many literary and scientific societies.

After an eventful and remarkable career, as a representative, senator, and member of the executive council, occupying many positions of trust and honor; sustaining an eminent position at the bar and in politics, always maintaining an unspotted reputation for integrity, ability and honesty; distinguished for genius and beloved by his fellow-men, he died at his mansion in Medford, May 18, 1821, at the age of fifty-four years.

Mr. Bigelow's figure was tall, and courtesy graced his manners; his social spirit made his mansion the seat of hospitality, where were exhibited domestic virtues rendering his society as desirable as his public career was eminent. A fluent speaker, earnest, eloquent and sound, he was well versed in his profession, enjoying the reputation of a good scholar and possessing the nobler merit of high moral and religious principles. Having explored every branch of liberal science, he was peculiarly conversant with theology, and rested on the scripture truth as the basis of faith and the guide of practice. With rare colloquial talents he freely poured forth the stores of diversified information and the treasures of retentive memory, enlivened by illustrative anecdotes and a vein of sparkling humor. His eminence at the bar made his office a place of resort for students, and many distinguished men received their early instruction and impulse in his office.

The *Massachusetts Centinel* of May 19, 1821, said of him: "Amply as this distinguished statesman and patriot filled his public offices, he was equally pre-eminent for the discharge of all the duties of a provident father, a kind husband, a hospitable neighbor, a liberal and enlightened Christian, and last — not least — a constant and sincere friend. He saw nothing in futurity to make a change to be dreaded. Conscious as he must have been that his progress had been that of integrity, honor

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and usefulness, he must have contemplated in them the Path; in his few though severe bodily sufferings, the Price, and in his anticipated transitions from this to a better world, the 'Proof of sublime immortality.'"

So lived and passed the Hon. Timothy Bigelow, whose life and service may well be remembered by the people of Medford and the Commonwealth, and perpetuated in history as an example worthy of the highest emulation.

On May 1, 1820, a town meeting was called to select a representative. Timothy Bigelow was elected. The old town records read: "Mr. Bigelow then rose and thanked the town for the honor they did him by this renewed and unanimous expression of their confidence in again electing him for their representative, then adverting to the length of time he had been employed in the counsels of the Commonwealth, the state of his health, and his advancing years, he begged leave to decline serving in the office just conferred upon him. Whereupon it was voted unanimously that the thanks of the town be tendered to Mr. Bigelow for his services as their representative for a number of years past."

Abner Bartlett was thereupon elected in his place. Abner Bartlett seems to have been, from what insufficient glimpses I have been able to get of him, an original character, a plain man, but rich in what are called ordinary virtues.

Abner Bartlett, Esq., was born at Plymouth, January 1, 1776, son of Abner and Anna (Hovey) Bartlett. He was a descendant of Robert Bartlett, who came to Plymouth in the "Ann" in 1623. Mr. Bartlett, after graduating at Harvard University in 1799, began the study of law and was admitted to the Middlesex bar. He married Sarah Burgess and settled in Medford. At the bar his speech was rough, his manner hesitating, and his words forcible and emphatic. He had a singular habit, for which he was ever remembered; it created

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fun for the boys, and was a source of silent amusement for the older; whether he was pleading his case in court, or strolling along the streets, there ever emanated from him a succession of grunts, which have been described to me as similar to a "bark" or "growl."

Mr. Bartlett, or "Squire" Bartlett, as was the fashion to call him, was at one time the only lawyer in Medford. He was indeed a typical and eccentric character.

He was not only lawyer, but also trial justice, a man of an unquestioned character and of considerable professional learning, and the conveyancer of the town. The townspeople had great faith and confidence in him. Faithful and thoroughly honest, he pursued his profession in Medford, occupying a little front room in that building next to the bank, now used by the city. His office was often the place of meeting of his many friends who congregated to discuss the town affairs and other matters of interest. When he held court, the boys would peek into his court-room in wonder and curiosity. There are yet living a few who remember well the curiosity with which they followed the movements of "Squire Bartlett" and played jokes on him. He lived next to the Unitarian Church. The school yard was in close proximity to his orchard, and many the dissertation on law the old "Squire" delivered to the school boys for having a fondness for his apples.

He was somewhat of a sportsman and fond of rabbits, and always ready to purchase them from the boys. He hung them up on nails by their tails in his office until they became "seasoned and gamy," and would drop from the nail, and would often strut up the street to his home with two or three rabbits well seasoned, for his table. Many are the tales told of the "old Squire," as he was remembered in his later days. He was a good scholar, and could quote his Latin with anyone.

Brooks writes: "Among the inhabitants of Medford, there has not probably been a man who has served the town in so many and responsible offices as this gentle-

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man. He was not made for a leader; he had not that kind of force, but left the race to those who coveted laurels. He was a faithful member of the church, and all but revelled in spiritual disquisitions. As a neighbor he was most friendly, as a critic most caustic, and as a wit most ready."

He was a member of the House of Representatives from Plymouth, and later from Medford. He was for many years moderator of town meetings, being from 1808 to the time of his death active in town affairs. He died September 3, 1850, aged seventy-four years.

Jonathan Porter, a contemporary of Bartlett, was a gentleman of distinguished and liberal acquirements.

Jonathan Porter, son of Jonathan and Phebe (Abbot) Porter, was born in Medford, November 13, 1791. The story of his life is interesting, notable, elevating, and its closing chapter portrays to us some of the most brilliant and noble qualities of man.

He received his early education at the local schools, and entered the business of his father. He had no taste for mercantile pursuits, however, and very early in life exhibited a fondness for books and study. He therefore, when seventeen years old, prepared for college at a private school kept by Dr. John Hosmer of Medford, and entered Harvard in 1810, from which he graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1814. Many of his classmates became men of eminence, and, though he was a confirmed invalid for many years before his death, his home was the rendezvous of the eminent associates of his college and professional life. His generous and manly bearing in the emulous contests of the literary arena won for him the esteem and friendship of his classmates, which continued to the close of his life and cheered the many long years of his feebleness and confinement. He chose the law for a profession, and studied with Hon. Luther Lawrence and Hon. Asahel Stearns, both having been students in the office of Hon. Timothy

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Bigelow. He soon acquired an accurate knowledge of law and sound professional ethics, was admitted to the Middlesex Bar in 1817, and practiced in both Medford and Boston. His intellectual endowments were well suited to the study of the law as a science. His mind was acute, discriminating and logical, and his memory was retentive and ready. He read much, and his legal learning was accurate and extensive. He had a large practice, and argued cases before the Supreme Court with great ability and success; but, being a scholar, fond of books, study and retirement, and having no fondness for the turmoil and strife, the "pert dispute and babbling hall" of professional practice, he never took the high rank as a lawyer which his attainments in other respects seemed to warrant. In his professional and private life he was just and upright, his principles and practice were pure, elevated and honorable. In 1822 he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Cambridge. About this time his health began to fail, and the oration was delivered under much bodily weakness and suffering. In 1830 the infirmity which had overtaken him became alarming. He passed the summer in Europe, but his disease — a spinal affection — never improved, and finally reduced him to the condition of a helpless invalid. He made an unsuccessful attempt, on his return from Europe, to resume the practice of law, but was compelled to settle down in the conviction that there was no prospect of his restoration to health. He therefore resigned himself to the care of his family, and his patience and resignation were the triumphs of an abiding Christian. He was particularly fond of Greek literature and history, he reverenced Christianity, and had a firm belief in the Christian scriptures as a divine revelation. His manners were simple, unassuming and courteous, and his feelings were liberal, social and obliging. He occupied various official positions in the town previous to his infirmity. He married, July 22, 1823, Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Orne) Gray of Medford. On June 11, 1859,

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he passed from the stage of human action, aged sixty-seven.

As has been well said, "the history of man and human progress is a story of sacrifice, devotion and self-denial. As we look down the ages and let pass before the view the toils and the struggles, the failures and the successes, the lights and the shades of human character and efforts, and, above all, when we look into our own souls and try to square ambition with achievement, desire with consummation, hope with possibility — aye, all the contradictions and paradoxes of contest and aspiration — we rise from the contemplation with the conviction that through all these there is a higher destiny."

The brilliancy of intellect, of character and ability of Jonathan Porter were exemplified in his son, George Doane Porter, who was born in Medford, June 21, 1831. Young, and with a bright career before him, he was, when comparatively only a young man, carried off by that terror of the New England climate, consumption. He was fitted for college by his father, Jonathan Porter, and graduated at Harvard University in 1851. He took up the study of law with William Brigham, and was admitted to the bar in Boston, June, 1854. He practiced both in Medford and Boston, and after a while in Medford alone. I am informed that he was a man of splendid character, and always honorable, well read in the law and thorough in the preparation and earnest in the presentation of his cases. He was a quiet, thoughtful lawyer in the argument of his cases, and generally successful.

He married Lucretia A. Holland of Medford, August 8, 1860, and died November 25, 1861, aged thirty. He lived a manly, useful life, and his simple nature, sound sense and abundant humor are still fresh in the memories of those who were his associates and who yet survive him.

Sanford B. Perry was born September 20, 1819, in

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Leicester, Vt., and came to Medford in 1845. He lived and practiced in Medford but a short time, yet he attained considerable prominence in the town and state as a politician.

Mr. Perry had considerable practice, which was largely conveyancing and collecting. He was, however, a man of ability, and early secured the confidence of the people. He was a prominent Whig, and his contributions to the news sheets of the time on political affairs were favorably received by the people. He was a man of commanding presence. Though not a college man, he was well educated and became very popular and active in town affairs. Elected to the school board in 1847, which position he filled for five years, his broad and progressive views soon overcame the narrow ideas of his associates, and compelled them to adopt a more liberal policy than they had ever dared to adopt before. He was in the Massachusetts Senate in 1853. He had offices in the Turrel Tufts house, and in the railroad building soon after it was erected. He married Miss Barr of Ipswich, N. H., in 1847. In 1856 he went to Chicago, Ill., where he died September 12, 1884.

Elihu Church Baker was born August 2, 1825, in Campton, N. H. He was an ardent politician, connected with the "Know-Nothing Party," and always more or less prominent in the political arena. He began life as a merchant, but this being distasteful to him, he studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 17, 1854. In the early stages of the Rebellion he was a war Democrat, turned into the Copperhead wing of the Democratic party, and supported McClellan. He was an eloquent, finished speaker, an able man, but not thoroughly grounded in legal principles or well read in elementary matters. He was a successful criminal lawyer. Being well read in general literature and a good story-teller, he was always a companionable man. He was very nervous. He became

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moderator, representative, and a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1855–56, of which he became president in 1856. He was distinguished by his brilliancy as a presiding officer. His ability in this capacity is one of the foremost and distinguished facts which those who remember him relate. He was of the firm of Baker and Sullivan, and later of Baker, Sullivan & Hayes. He removed to Darlington, South Carolina, where he became Judge of Probate of Darlington County, and died in that place December 6, 1887.

Charles Russell was born in Plymouth in July, 1835, admitted to the bar in 1858, and practiced in Medford a number of years. He occupied many of the town offices. He was a lawyer of military tastes, "who believed in making rain with repeated discharges of cannons, and raising dead bodies out of ponds in which there were none by the same process." He was the first captain of the Magoun Battery, and enlisted with the 5th Massachusetts in '61. As a lawyer he did not attain much prominence. He died April 21, 1879.

Distinguished among the peerless knights of law, learning and oratory, John Quincy Adams Griffin was one of the ablest of his time. He was born July 8, 1826, in Londonderry, N. H. When he was very young, his family removed to Pelham, where he received his rudimentary education, and lived until 1844, when he removed to Groton. He prepared for college at Groton Academy, and entered Amherst College in 1846, but discontinued after a year and returned to Groton. He said in later life that he remained there "as long as they could teach him anything." He then began the study of law in the office of George Frederick Farley, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1849.

In 1848, Mr. Griffin, though a young man, took a prominent part on the side of the Free Soil party, both as a speaker, writer and editor of a Free Soil paper. In 1850 he removed to Charlestown and began the

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practice of his profession, and was city solicitor four or five years. In 1859 he removed to Malden, and shortly after to Medford. While in Charlestown, in 1854, his strenuous opposition to the act of the Legislature consolidating Boston and Charlestown, brought the matter to the Supreme Court, where it was pronounced unconstitutional. He was a representative from both Charlestown and Malden.

Mr. Griffin was one of the brightest and ablest members of the bar, a master of sarcasm, and was at his best in satire, wit and raillery. He was associated with William St. Agnan Stearns for many years, and to the time of his death. Whether at the bar, the rostrum or in the Legislature, his magnetism of personality, deep, sonorous voice, deliberate manner and incisive and logical speech commanded the respect and attention of all. He always intermixed the trial of his cause with jokes, even sometimes hazarding verdict and friends; and this, coupled with his sarcasm, clear logic, keen, brilliant wit and eloquence, caused much discomfiture to his opponent, and made him a wily, dangerous adversary at the bar. The more difficult and intricate his case, the sharper became his intellect and the more terrible his weapons of battle. Distinguished as a jury advocate, he was entitled to standing with Butler, Sidney Bartlett, E. Rockwood Hoar or Josiah Abbott.

He was appointed Clerk of the Courts for Middlesex, but he was like a "bound gladiator" and longed for the excitement of the forum. He occupied the position about a month, and said "that if he stayed in the position another month he should have gone crazy."

Many and severe were the clashes between Butler, Somerby and Griffin. Griffin once wrote an article entitled a "Portrait of Butler by a House Painter," in the *Bunker Hill Aurora*, for which Butler never forgave him.

There was never any obsequiousness about Griffin. He detested formality or subordinacy, and was rather

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trenchant, which caused the displeasure of the court. He was an omnivorous reader, especially in law. He had a large practice, but was a poor collector. He was retained in many well-known cases, among which was the defence of George T. Bailey for the murder of young Converse; the petitions of Edward Everett for damages for destruction of the "peep flats," and the famous Count Johanni litigation, Commonwealth *vs.* Green, etc.

Griffin took an important and earnest part in revising and remodelling the Courts of the Commonwealth; and the practice in vogue now is due largely to him.

He was of about medium height, stooped a little, and was slim, although not apparently so because of his massive head. Above his gold-bowed spectacles arose a square, perpendicular forehead, from which his dark hair stood up straight and thick. He was neither elegant nor classical, but his mind was quick and strong.

He married, May 1, 1852, Sarah Elizabeth Wood of Concord, and died at his home in Medford, May 22, 1866, of consumption. He went to Cuba for his health, but died soon after his return. Though cut off in the full promise of an eminent career, he will ever stand conspicuous and prominent among the men of his memorable generation.

His domestic life was sublime; his children were the delight of his eye. His will was singular, where he pays tribute to his wife and family; he then wrote concerning the settlement of his estate: "Let great care and caution be exercised, particularly in respect of the bills of deputy sheriffs and constables, whose charges were so often most exorbitant and not infrequently made to me when I have distinctly marked the processes committed to them in such a manner as to notify them that I would not be responsible for officers' fees."

When the Hon. Justice John W. Pettengill was a student in Mr. Griffin's office, Mr. Griffin told him to "Stop Blackstone and read the statutes regarding officers' charges. Fight them and I will back you up."

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He classified the sheriffs and constables as robbers and "Shylocks who could out-Shylock Shylock."

The *Transcript* of May 23, 1866, paid the following tribute to Mr. Griffin: "The death of John Q. A. Griffin will create quite a void in Republican circles in this state. He had for many years been known as a fearless and uncompromising champion of the ideas which triumphed in the country by the election of President Lincoln. Spurning expediency in politics, he advocated the right under all circumstances, and could not be persuaded to give up a jot or tittle of principle for success. Always wielding considerable influence in his districts and the state at large, this persistent advocacy of what he deemed to be true, whether its adherents were in the minority or majority, operated to prevent him from attaining those national positions which a pliant nature would have secured. In our local halls of legislation, his clarion voice and emphatic periods were often heard, and his power of sarcastic utterance was frequently used to scourge the politicians of the North, who would sell their birthright for the spoils of office. No man exercised a greater influence over a Massachusetts Legislature than did Mr. Griffin. In the practice of his profession as a lawyer, he achieved the most enviable success. His life of nearly forty crowded years was well spent, and his memory will long be cherished by a large circle of friends, among whom are included the most prominent men of the country.

Benjamin F. Hayes, Esq., or "Judge," as he was always addressed in later life, was born July 3, 1835, in Berwick, Maine. He was the son of Frederick and Sarah Hurd Hayes.

Receiving his early education in Berwick, Lebanon Academy, and at New Hampton Literary Institution at New Hampton, New Hampshire, he entered Dartmouth in 1855 and graduated in 1859. He took up the study of law in the office of Wells & Eastman, in Great Falls,

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New Hampshire, and in 1860 entered the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 18, 1861, and when his course in the law school was but partially completed. He returned, however, and completed his course. He soon after settled in Medford, and became associated with Baker & Sullivan, which later became Baker, Sullivan & Hayes. Though having an office in Boston, where he had an extensive practice, he thoroughly identified himself with his adopted town, where he also had a considerable practice. For thirty years previous to his death no man took a more active part in town affairs than did Mr. Hayes.

In 1862 he was appointed Trial Justice for Middlesex County, and served in that capacity until 1873, when he resigned. From 1864 to 1867 he was Assistant United States Assessor under Phineas J. Stone of Charlestown.

He became a member of the School Board in 1870, and chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners after the introduction of water into the town. He was a representative in 1872–74, and a member of Massachusetts Senate in 1878–79. In 1892 he was a member of the commission which drafted a city charter, and a year later was appointed the first city solicitor, which office he held to the time of his death. He was for a time captain of the Lawrence Rifles. • In 1869 he was elected a trustee of Medford Savings Bank, and later served this institution in many capacities, and at the time of his death was president.

He married (1) Abbie Dwight Stetson of Medford in 1867, who died in 1869. (2) On November 7, 1876, he married Mary Hall, daughter of Judge Thomas S. and Lucy (Hall) Harlow of Medford.

Judge Hayes was both a familiar and well-known figure to us all. He discharged his duties as a town official with fidelity and ability. He was a Republican, and well known in Masonic circles. He died January 31, 1902, of heart disease, at his home in Medford. It being but a short time since his demise, his virtues,

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ability and qualities as a man and lawyer are too well known to you for me to reiterate and dwell upon. He was a man fond of sport, and in his early days was an excellent swordsman and athlete.

A little over a year ago we paid tribute to the memory of one of Medford's most distinguished citizens, Mr. Justice Thomas S. Harlow.

Judge Harlow was born in Castine, Maine, November 15, 1812, and was the son of Bradford and Nancy (Stetson) Harlow. After the usual course of study at the public schools of his native town, he removed to Medford in 1831, and there taught school three years, in the meantime preparing himself for college. During 1833 he took charge of the grammar school, and in 1834 entered Bowdoin College, graduating in 1836. He began the study of law in the office of Governor Edward Kent of Bangor, where he studied two years, and also edited a paper in Dover, Maine. In 1838 he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he pursued his study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He took up the practice of his profession in Paducah, Kentucky, where he also became police justice. He again returned to Medford in 1842 and established himself permanently in the practice of law, practicing in both Boston and Medford.

Judge Harlow married Lucy J., daughter of Ebenezer Hall of Medford, November 7, 1843, and died March 29, 1901, at his residence in Medford, after a short illness. In his youthful days he was an athletic, tall and commanding man, which was plainly evident in his later days. He often spoke to me of his early days in Kentucky, and the conditions of practice there at that time. In Kentucky, when the judge was there, the lawyers rode the circuit on horseback, with the judges, going from one county to another, passing through the forests in single file—the counties being connected by mere pathways. He particularly emphasized the courtesy extended to the judges—"a judge should have a bed

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to himself while the lawyers took pot luck, the best they could find." The judge had many and interesting tales of his life in the South.

Judge Harlow was a better lawyer than he was credited to be. He was quiet and reserved and an adept in settling his cases out of court. In his later days he was much troubled by deafness; his memory, however, to the last was acute, and his mind active and strong. On the establishment of the First District Court of East Middlesex in 1870, he was appointed associate justice — the precision, form and respect which he commanded while presiding in this court were remarkable. He was associated with John A. Bolles in the defence of James Hawkins indicted for murder, in which the court reversed the ruling in the famous Peter York case. Both cases are reported respectively in 9 Metcalf 93 and 3 Gray 464.

He filled many official positions in the town faithfully and honorably, and up to the time of his death no one was more familiar with town affairs — particularly of the past — than the judge. He was a very well read man and a most pleasant conversationalist; his learning, keen intellect and many anecdotes made him a most desirable companion.

My sketch would be incomplete were I to omit the name of one who was the contemporary of many of those I have spoken of. Though not a lawyer, he performed faithfully all the functions and duties of one. I refer to John Sparrell, Esq., who combined the practice of law with many other callings. He may perhaps well be compared with those of the earlier centuries. He served the town as representative, moderator, and in many other capacities. He was also trial justice. I am informed he made out more deeds than any other man in Medford, and his plans — being a surveyor — have never been found in error. In surveying he used the old time chain. He died respected by all and mourned by his fellow townsmen whom he had served so well and

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faithfully. He was born in Scituate, and died in Medford, March 29, 1876, aged eighty-two years, six months.

"It is the common lot of men to be born, to live, to die, to be forgotten," and it can only be but a short time when the few yet with us — their familiar forms and congenial countenances — will have disappeared; their faint and rapidly fleeting memories will have passed, which have so often assisted us over an almost impassable gulf, separating the present and past. They only can relate to us the life, virtues, abilities and splendid excellences of those men of long ago; men who "were honored in their generations and were the glory of their times." It is not alone those whose names are surmounted by the halo of fame, but those also who, although not graced by such high distinction, yet who constituted the sinew, laid the foundation, created the power and made possible that which we now enjoy; who lived, labored and passed away, too often without recognition, and how soon to be forgotten, but to whom we are indebted and should pay tribute to their memory as well as to the leaders, the great or distinguished. They all in their various professions and callings, collectively, gave rise to that glowing vision imagined by Milton: "Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation, arousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eye at the full mid-day beam; purging and unsealing her long abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that loved the twilight flutter about, amazed at what she means."

It does not become me to speak of the present practitioners — the past alone has been my province.

"Let others hail the rising sun:
I bow to those whose race is run."

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THE HOME OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE negotiations for the purchase of the Francis Home* — so called — the residence of the Medford Historical Society since its inception, have had a happy issue for the society; the title of the property having passed to the society June 13, 1902.

The old landmark so familiar to the people of Medford and so widely known as the birthplace of Lydia Maria Child† may now stand as a memorial to the life and effort of that noble woman, and as a monument dedicated to the veneration of the historic, to be preserved and bequeathed to posterity.

The following reminiscence is by Mr. Andrew D. Blanchard, who was born and lived in the home to 1847. This was written some eight years ago, on a visit to the old homstead by Mr. Blanchard: —

I went to Medford expecting to find the old homestead demolished, but found it standing. The old bake-house in the rear is gone,‡ and was in all respects the most ancient, for it remained as it was originally built, except the old ovens. The house was entirely rebuilt by my father previous to 1840, the brick ends only remaining. The front was originally on Salem street, and when the alteration was made the old front door was put in the bake-house. I always understood that the house was built by Converse Francis, father of Mrs. Child, and placed near the street so that the sign could be seen from the square. The shop was at the westerly end. I learn from the history of Medford that Mr. Francis of West Cambridge served his apprenticeship to the baking business with Capt. Ebenezer Hall in Medford, went back to West Cambridge for two years and then came to Medford in 1797. His "Medford Crackers" were famous. Mr. Francis remained in business till 1818, when my father, Capt. Andrew Blanchard, Jr., purchased the estate and resided on it until his death in 1853.

Lydia Maria Child was born in the house February 11, 1802. Her brother, Rev. Converse Francis, D.D., was born in West Cambridge, November 9, 1795. What is now Ashland street was a lane which separated my father's estate from the Bishop estate. My father's land extended on the lane to the estate next to Mrs. Gill's and to Forest street. Mr. Luther Angier bought the Forest

*Not infrequently called the "*Child House.*"
†See REGISTER, vol. iii., No. 3, and *National Magazine*, p. 161, May, 1901.
‡Used for a gold-beater's shop by Mr. C. P. Lauriat until his death.

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street part back to the lane. When Mr. Francis retired from business, the "Withington Bakery" (next door), was established, and for many years the Francis's ovens were used in the old bake-house which has been taken down. The ovens were used until new ovens were built for the "Withington Bakery."

I have some recollections of the old house, its large kitchen with its great open fire-place, the crane, pots and kettles, and tin kitchen. The settle on one side of the fire-place, and brick oven on the other side, ample to bake all the pies for the Thanksgiving season.

One born on the spot and dwelling where Lydia Maria Child passed her early life can testify to the loveliness of her surroundings — the garden of fruit trees, flowers and vegetables, with its clean walks of Pasture Hill gravel, and beyond, extending to Forest street, (then the turnpike), the field, making in all quite a farm. In those early days the fruits and products of the garden were shared with friends and neighbors.

Mr. Francis purchased the property from Francis Burns, who was a brother-in-law of Gov. John Brooks, and father-in-law of Samuel Buel, the first postmaster of Medford. — EDITOR.

THE IDENTITY OF THE CRADOCK HOUSE.*

In an earlier number of the REGISTER there appeared an article† throwing doubt on the location of the old Cradock House by utterly denying the claims of the old brick structure on Riverside avenue just below Spring street. Has sufficient weight been given to several features of that claim?

First, in a letter to Gov. Winthrop, written in 1637, Cradock speaks of the best of his land "neere my house" being allotted to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Nowell. Now, the land so granted "neere my house" was part of the present Wellington.

Secondly, the tradition of the Cradock House is very old; it has the authority of age, and is such authority to be lightly set aside?

Again, are not the bricks (the originals, of course) of a different size from those subsequently made in the

Vide REGISTER, vol. i., No. 4, p. 119; also vol. ii., No. 2, p. 53.
†*Vide* REGISTER, vol. 1, No. 4, p. 138.

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ROSEWELL B. LAWRENCE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

BOSTON, Apr. 28, 1899

Miss Drake,

C. Lawrence, (son of
died 1879. born 1797)
Garrison House and
ree. The latter is
. L. Batchelder, Mrs.
ted daughter of Gen. L
rented by a tenant;
ived it over, putting
ic lights.
e also owns the
which he repaired,
by Jas. B. Simpson,

y uncle.

ours truly

Rosewell B. Lawrence

June 1934

THE ANCIENT CRADOCK HOUSE

Doubts About Its Genuineness as the Governor's Abode.

Maps in the British Museum Go to Disprove That the Mansion Was Ever the Residence of Gov. Winthrop's Contemporary—Interesting Discoveries Made.

Boston Blend Coffee

Suits because it is delicious Coffee—good strength—fine flavor—thoroughly cleaned and properly ground—has an honest label and is honest weight.

2-POUND CANS FOR 50 CTS.

Two cans (4 lbs.) delivered free to any address in New England upon receipt of $1.00

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21, 1898. The war investigating committee arrived here at 10 o'clock today, and, after calling upon Gen. Pennington, in command of the department, proceeded to Fort McPherson. The only work

AT FORT M'PHERSON.

The War Investigating Committee Inspects the Hospitals, Which Are in Good Shape.

The quartermaster-general's office was trying to do the 6th Massachusetts a favor, as they thought, by saving them the expense of army overcoats. They are very well aware that there is a difference in the climate of Porto Rico and New England at this time of the year.

Col. Patton says, however, that if the Massachusetts authorities wish him to issue overcoats to the 6th Massachusetts regiment he can do so. All that need be done is to let him know how many overcoats are wanted, and he will send them to Boston at once. There are thousands of army overcoats in New York, and there will be no trouble in sending them to Boston if they are needed. That is all there is to this business about overcoats.

the suggestion that it might be better to give each man $11, and let him go and buy an ordinary citizen's overcoat with the money.

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Vide REGISTER, vol. i., No. 4, p. 119; also vol
†*Vide* REGISTER, vol. 1, No. 4, p. 138.

information came in a cablegram from Maj. Pullman, chief quartermaster at San Juan.

In fairness to the officers of the quartermaster's department and to Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, it should be stated that they have been willing to do everything possible to make the 6th regiment comfortable, both on the trip from Porto Rico and when the regiment reaches Boston. When the advantage of sending the regiment direct to Boston was indicated, Adjt.-Gen. Corbin quickly saw the point, and had the orders issued accordingly.

In regard to the heavy clothing of the regiment, Gen. Brooke, commanding the United States forces in Porto Rico, cabled some days ago that the heavy clothing of the 6th Massachusetts regiment had been left on the Yale, which was the ship which carried the regiment to Porto Rico. A search was immediately begun to find this heavy clothing, and today a report was received from Col. Kimball, the chief quartermaster at New York, stating that all the belongings of the 6th Massachusetts regiment were transferred with the regiment to the transport City of Macon, which latter ship landed the regiment at Guanica, Porto Rico. Col. Kimball got this information from one of the officers of the Yale.

Thinking that possibly some of the stores or belongings of the regiment had been overlooked, a further search was made for them at Montauk Point. The Yale landed all the stores she had at Montauk Point, after which she was fumigated, and then turned over to her owners, to be put back to the peaceful service of carrying passengers from New York to Europe. Thus far the search at Montauk Point has not disclosed that any of the belongings of the 6th Massachusetts regiment are there. Col. Kimball states that he will also find out whether they were left on the City of Macon or not.

In regard to overcoats for the regiment, the question rests entirely with the Massachusetts authorities. If it is desired that the government shall furnish overcoats to these men, the government will do so. But the government will not give away these overcoats. It will issue them, and each man will be charged about $11 for his coat. Some people seem to think that the government furnishes its soldiers with clothing free of charge, but this is not the fact. The overcoat is one of the most expensive articles in the soldier's outfit.

When the inquiry came from Boston as to the issuing of overcoats to the men of the 6th Massachusetts regiment, Col. Patton of the quartermaster's department, one of the fairest men in the service, made the suggestion that, as the regiment was to leave the service in 60 days, it might be better to give each man his $11 in cash, instead of giving him an army overcoat, which would be a rather useless thing for a man to have who was soon to quit the service. Members of the 6th Massachusetts would probably not care to appear in citizens' dress wearing an army overcoat as a part of their apparel. So he made

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ROSEWELL B. LAWRENCE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
73 Tremont St., Room 745,
(TREMONT BUILDING.)

BOSTON, Apr. 28, 1899

Mr. Samuel Adams Drake,

Dear Sir, -

Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, (son of Daniel Lawrence, died 1879 born 1797) owns both the Garrison House and his father's residence. The latter is occupied by Geo. L. Batchelder, Mrs. B. being an adopted daughter of Gen. L. The former is rented by a tenant; Gen. Lawrence fixed it over, putting in bath & electric lights.

Gen. Lawrence also owns the Cradock House which he repaired, & it is occupied by Jas. B. Simpson, City Messenger.

Gen. L. & my uncle.

Yours truly
Rosewell B. Lawrence

Worcester 20 June 1934

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colony, thus indicating importation? And, if so, by whom else than the patron who was constantly sending supplies of all kinds to the infant settlement?

—*Venerate the Historic.*

GIFTS AND LOANS TO THE SOCIETY.

Invitation of Gen. and Mrs. Washington to Miss Cary, January 22, 1776. Miss Cary was later Mrs. Dowse of the Royall House.

A rare picture of the old Fountain Tavern presented by Miss Zipporah Sawyer in memory of her brother, Rufus Sawyer.

Records of the Centennial Committee of Medford, 1875-6, loaned by Thos. Blackinton.

"New England Library of Genealogy and Personal History," by Charles E. Hurd; gift of Horace D. Hall.

A miscellaneous collection from Mrs. Dinsmore of Dorchester, formerly of Medford.

Picture of the Cradock House worked in worsted, and frame from wood of the Cradock House, from Calvin Clark.

Picture of first M. E. Church, Medford, Salem street, a rare picture, loan, Dr. Cleaves.

HISTORICAL GOSSIP.

Col. Chas. K. Darling gave an extremely interesting and valuable talk on "Porto-Rico in 1898-1902" before the Society, May 5, 1902.

Miss Hetty Fulton Wait, on June 1, 1902, completed her fiftieth year as a teacher in the Medford Public Schools. On June 3, the Teachers' Association tendered her a complimentary reception, which was largely attended by former pupils and friends. James A. Hervey, Esq., in behalf of the assembly, presented Miss Wait with fifty American beauty roses, having in the centre fifty dollars in gold. No other teacher has such a record, or has had it, except "Marm" Betty Francis, who taught a dame school for sixty years.

It is with pride that the society recognizes the distinguished honor bestowed upon its esteemed first president, Hon. William Cushing Wait, on his appointment to the bench of the superior court.*

*See REGISTER, vol. i, No. 2.

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The Royal Academy of letters, history, and antiquities, National museum, Stockholm, Sweden, is on the exchange list of the REGISTER.

Medford was never formally incorporated as a Town.

The first reference to Medford in Records of the State is 1630. Colonial Records, vol. 1, p. 59.

MEMBERS.

Life members since the annual March meeting: —

Gilbert Hodges.
Andrew F. Curtin.
Hon. Samuel C. Lawrence.
Mrs. Carrie R. Lawrence.
Hon. Charles S. Baxter.
Hon. William Cushing Wait.
Miss Zipporah Sawyer.
Hon. Daniel A. Gleason.
Miss Agnes W. Lincoln.
Walter F. Cushing.
David H. Brown.
Hon. Lewis H. Lovering.
Edward P. Boynton.
Leonard Tufts.

New members since the annual March meeting: —

Charles M. Ludden.
Mrs. Charles M. Ludden.
Harry Highley.
James Mott Hallowell.
George W. Mills, M.D.
James C. D. Clark, M.D.
Samuel C. L. Haskell.
George C. Tidden.
Francis H. Bridge.
Frederick W. Gow.
James Morrison.
Wm. H. Couch.
Hon. William P. Martin.
George W. Nichols.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

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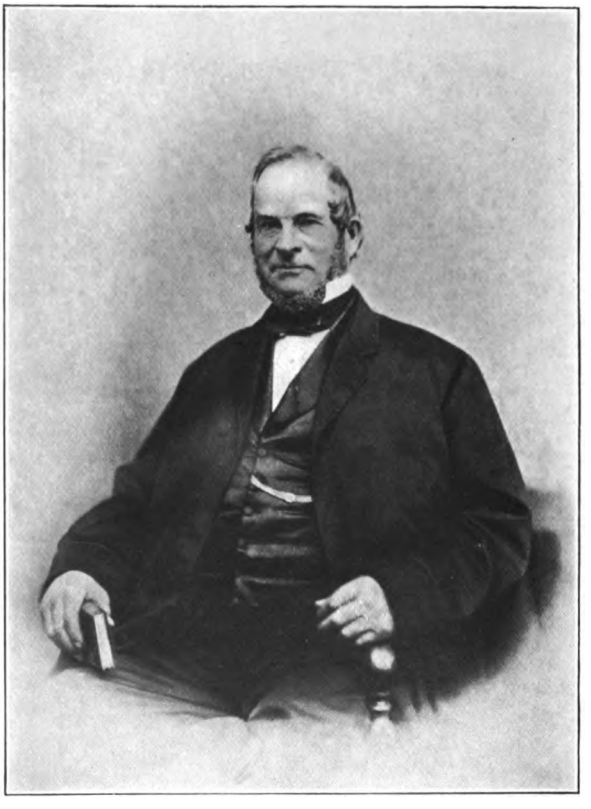

DANIEL LAWRENCE, Esq.

For whom the Lawrence Light Guard was Named.

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Historical Regist...

...E LIGHT GUARD

The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. V. OCTOBER, 1902. No. 4.

THE LAWRENCE LIGHT GUARD.

BY HELEN TILDEN WILD.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, May 19, 1902.]

IN an oration delivered in Winchester, July 4, 1860, Hon. John A. Bolles said: "Of the Winchester Light Guard I can find no surviving trace . . . They and their guns have both gone off." The orator could not have made a very extensive search, for that organization has a lusty "surviving trace" which has existed over forty years within three miles of its first armory. The military company of Winchester "went off" to Medford and formed the Lawrence Light Guard. The company was organized March 27, 1851, with Frederick O. Prince, afterward Mayor of Boston, as captain. It was named in honor of Col. William P. Winchester. The armory was on Main street in Winchester. It was organized as Co. A, 7th Regt., designated as Co. E, 7th Regt., December 15, 1852, and as Co. E, 5th Regt., in 1855. Captain Prince commanded from 1851 to 1853; Capt. Wallace Whitney, 1853 to 1855. Capt. Wm. Pratt was commissioned as the latter's successor, but received his discharge March 27, 1855. The company did not receive much encouragement from the town and citizens of Winchester, and it was voted to disband.

At this time a military company was projected in Medford, and instead of applying for a new charter, Medford men enlisted in the Winchester company with the purpose of reorganizing and transferring the command to Medford. The name was changed to Lawrence Light Guard, in honor of Mr. Daniel Lawrence, who as long as he lived showed his interest by substantial aid.

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Henry W. Usher was the first captain of the reorganized company. He served about a year. He was succeeded by Asa Law, who commanded until he was appointed colonel. Capt. Samuel C. Lawrence was commissioned in 1856, and served until his promotion to rank of Major in 1859. For several years thereafter he retained an active interest in the Light Guard, holding the office of treasurer. Captain John Hutchins was commissioned in 1859.

Some of the Winchester men retained their membership in the company after it was transferred to Medford, and the first parade after the reorganization extended through both towns. A brass band was in attendance, and as the musicians had practiced together only long enough to learn two tunes, the music was acceptable but monotonous. The May training, fall parade and annual muster were the chief military events of the year. The muster was more like a county fair than like the modern tour of duty. The militia was brigaded sometimes in one place and sometimes in another until the establishment of the State camp ground at South Framingham.

It is recorded that on April 2, 1855, an article in the warrant for town meeting was considered relative to an appropriation for fitting up an armory for the Light Guard. It was laid on the table where it still reposes. In the selectmen's records we find that the armory rent was paid and accounts rendered to the Adjutant General. The annual rent in 1855 was one hundred and fifty dollars. It was reduced to one hundred in 1858. All expenses beside rent had to be met by the company, and for that purpose assemblies were held in the town hall. The music consisted of a very few pieces, and, to save expense, the captain and first lieutenant attended the door, turn and turn about, rather than pay for a regular ticket taker. The boys were their own carpenters, and fitted up their armory with their own hands.

At the time of Capt. Hutchins' election in July, 1859, the Light Guard was in a very prosperous condition.

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At the next muster the company appeared on the field with over fifty muskets, and received from Mr. Daniel Lawrence a prize of fifty dollars for so doing.

September 15, 1860, the fire which destroyed the First Trinitarian Church building seriously damaged the armory and the property of the company. Insurance made good the financial loss, and the company set about putting up new gun-racks and refurnishing, but the rooms were hardly in order when they were again visited by fire, December 15, 1860, when the armory building, "American Hall," where Small's brick block now stands, was totally destroyed. The company lost most of its property by this fire, and as there was no insurance, a popular subscription was started in its behalf. The town hall became the armory.

The company for some time had been agitating the question of buying new uniforms, and at this time an order was sent to a first class Boston tailor to make the suits from cloth which had been manufactured for this special purpose at one of the mills at Lowell. The men immediately began to pay for them on the instalment plan, by depositing fifty cents a week each with the company treasurer. Meanwhile they drilled in their old regimentals and fatigue caps, and as there were not uniforms enough for all, some wore the caps and citizens' clothes.

In the fall of 1860, the political sky was so darkened that there was increased activity in all military organizations. The Light Guard drilled twice a week. In February, 1861, the company was called upon to answer the question whether or not it was ready to respond to a call for troops at a minute's notice. At roll call thirty-eight men answered "yes" and three answered "no." Lieutenant Chambers sent his assent in writing. There were fourteen absentees who were speedily interviewed. Some who had enlisted the previous summer for the especial enjoyment of muster had hardly considered themselves regular members of the company, but being

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too proud to back out in the face of danger answered "yes" and were enrolled.

Company election was held February 12, 1861, to choose a second lieutenant, and thereafter, until the close of the three months' campaign, the officers were: John Hutchins, captain; John G. Chambers, 1st lieutenant; Perry Colman, 2d lieutenant, and William H. Pattee, 3d lieutenant.

After this election a collation was given in the upper hall of the town house. Do you remember it, with its sloping roof and its painful lack of air? In the words of 1st Sergt. Hosea, this spread was tendered by the newly elected lieutenant or "somebody else." From this time until the Light Guard went to the front this mysterious somebody furnished several suppers after drills, and we suspect that to this day he is the good genius of the company. Private Benjamin Moore at this time presented a "splendid roll board," and after "three cheers and a lemon" (I quote from the records) for Private Moore, the meeting adjourned. This roll board is still in the possession of the company, although few of the present members know its history. It is made with spaces for inserting cards bearing the names of the members, which were removed as resignations were accepted. The militia rolls were not kept with the formality that they are now, and the old rosters are lost because they never existed in permanent form.

In March, 1861, regimental drills were begun, which were held regularly until the beginning of the war, in Fitchburg Hall, Boston. Medford was blessed in those days with only one late train a week, and if drill occurred on any other night, the men were compelled to make special provision for transportation. One evening the horse cars of the long ago defunct Middlesex Horse R. R. landed them in Medford about midnight. On another occasion, carriages which had been ordered failed to appear, and the company went by train on the Lowell Railroad to "Medford Steps," and marched to the

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armory, arriving at 12.10, "well pleased with our drill, but not with the arrangements for our return."

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumpter was fired upon, and on April 15 the "fiery cross" was sent out over the Commonwealth.

The new uniforms of the Light Guard were speedily finished, and all who had signified their willingness to go on the first call were supplied. You who always think of Union soldiers as "the boys in blue" would like to know how these men were dressed. I copy verbatim from the description of the uniform given by one who wore it. "It was iron gray cloth trimmed with black, swallow-tailed coat, with a profusion of brass buttons. The suits were made by a skilled tailor, and were tight fitting, very military and stylish — I may say 'natty.' The hat was after the bean-pot style, cost, I think, about seven dollars. Said hat was adorned with braid — brass — and a red and white plume or pon-pon. Can you imagine anything more inappropriate or comical than the sight of those boys in this holiday garb, carrying a ten-pound musket, also one or two revolvers and dirk knives, marching off to war! Oh, what a headache I had on arrival at Washington from wearing that heavy hat! The last sight I ever had of it (as also a leathern stock worn about the neck) was when it disappeared over a fence into somebody's back yard."

A mass-meeting was held Thursday evening, April 18, 1862, at which six thousand dollars were subscribed amid great enthusiasm, to complete the uniforming of the company and to aid the families of the soldiers while they were away. A committee of thirteen was formed to apportion the money raised. Thirteen must have been an unlucky number in this case, for by a series of misunderstandings the uniforms were not paid for until over a year after the return of the company, and only after a long dispute and legal process.

Col. Lawrence was ordered to report in Boston with his regiment April 19, 1861. His orders were issued

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April 18, and were delivered by the hand of his brother, Mr. Daniel W. Lawrence. It is a strange coincidence that this second summons of the minutemen should have come on the exact anniversary of Paul Revere's ride.

On the afternoon of April 20 a great crowd assembled in the square to bid the company God-speed. A hush fell as the company formed in a hollow square, and the Rev. Jarvis A. Ames of the Methodist Church offered prayer. The company left on the two o'clock train, reported for duty on Boston Common at three, and thence marched to Faneuil Hall, where they were quartered until the morning of April 21. There, more recruits were received. William H. Lawrence of Arlington was one of these. He was particularly anxious to enlist under the colonel who bore the same name as his own. The crowd was so dense at the door that he climbed through a window and reached the recruiting officer's side. He was a fine example of physical manhood, and he at once attracted the colonel's interest. He was assigned to Co. E and made color sergeant.

The troops took the cars for New York at 6 P.M., April 21. They arrived at New York in the evening and were marched to the St. Nicholas Hotel. The records say "We were received with cheers at every station on the route and plenty of refreshments were furnished." They left New York on the steamship DeSoto, on Monday morning, and arrived at Annapolis in the afternoon of April 24, after a rough passage. Camp was made in the woods. The next morning they proceeded to Washington, and took up their quarters in the treasury building on Saturday, April 27. They were mustered into the Federal service, May 1, 1861. The regiment remained on guard in the treasury building until May 25, the morning after Ellsworth was killed at Alexandria, when it was ordered to that town.

The first month of service was hardly more than a long holiday. The Light Guard made friends among the people of Washington, had plenty to eat (the

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Light Guard always has appreciated that blessing, at home and abroad), and had little hard work, but the change to Alexandria brought a new experience. Coarse bread, no butter or milk, guard duty, wet feet and work with pick and shovel was fun for only a little while. The enemy had not been seen, but there was, every day, the possibility that something exciting might happen. July 16, 1861, the Light Guard was ordered to march with the army toward Richmond. Sunday morning, July 21, they left Centreville for Bull Run, and then something did happen.

The opposing forces met. By the middle of the afternoon the Union troops seemed on the point of victory, but the arrival of Kirby Smith turned the scale. The zouaves who were in front broke and retreated in disorder through the Union lines, closely pursued by the Confederates. All the Union men did not wear the regulation United States blue, and many Confederates wore the uniforms of their local organizations. In the confusion, friend could not be distinguished from foe. Rout was inevitable.

In the retreat, Col. Lawrence was wounded, but in spite of this and the general panic, the Fifth maintained its formation, and Capt. Hutchins reports that fully three-fourths of his command marched back to camp in regular order. Capt. Hutchins' telegram, sent the next morning, allayed the fears of those at home, but the Light Guard was not unscathed. On the night before the battle, "Billy" Lawrence, the color-bearer, said to a brother sergeant, "We are going into action tomorrow, and as sure as the sun rises, I shall be killed. I shall not put the brass eagle on the staff, but in my haversack. That flag is going to the front tomorrow, and whatever happens to me, don't let the rebels get it." His presentiment was verified; while carrying the flag in the front line, a bullet pierced his heart. The flag he so bravely carried was saved from capture, and is a precious treasure, for it bears the stain of his blood.

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Manville Richards was wounded in this battle, but recovered and came home to be killed at a fire in Medford a few months later. Wm. Crooker was also wounded and J. Henry Hoyt was taken prisoner.

The three months' term having expired, the Fifth started at once from Alexandria to Washington after the battle. A violent rain was falling when the troops reached the capital; no quarters had been provided, and the men dropped on the sidewalk and slept. Capt. Hutchins, Capt. Swan of Charlestown, and Capt. Locke of Reading determined that their men should be sheltered. By personal effort they found quarters in the large hall at Willard's Hotel. They remained five days. When Mr. Willard was asked for his bill, he said, "I have no bill against you. If I can't get my pay from the Government, I will go without."

The company arrived in Boston, July 30. They were escorted home by citizens of Medford and the fire companies of the town. The procession was headed by a band of music. On the following Tuesday a formal reception was given them at Child's Grove on Fulton street.

Lieut. John G. Chambers was commissioned adjutant of the 23d Regiment, October 11, 1861. The company presented him with a purse of twenty-five dollars when he left town for the front. He had served in the Mexican War and had been 1st lieutenant of the Light Guard during the three months' campaign. His ability and fondness for military life earned him his promotions and he became lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. He was wounded at Drury's Bluff and died at Fortress Monroe, May 13, 1864. His body was brought home and the town took charge of his funeral.

Drills were resumed in the town hall and continued regularly unless the town fathers rented it for some other purpose. In January, 1862, the four-story brick block, quite imposing for those days, which was erected on the site of the former armory was finished, and the

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company took possession of the quarters which, with the exception of a few years when the Lawrence Rifles occupied them, were to be its home until the time of the Spanish War. To celebrate the event, and also the first anniversary of the departure for the front, a dedication levee was held. The affair was a great success, and the pleasure of the Light Guard was enhanced by the unexpected presence of a party of Washington friends, who, at their own request, were made fine members of the company (men and women, too). In the months that followed, when many of the men were in the government hospital, these fine members did much to win them back to health.

In July, 1862, Captain Hutchins was appointed major and resigned the command of the Light Guard, being succeeded by Lieut. Perry Coleman. This arrangement lasted for a very short time, for before the month ended, a letter from the selectmen, desiring the company's services, as part of the quota demanded from Medford, had been received and accepted. The whole command became a committee to secure new members. The first new man to enlist was James A. Hervey. Major Hutchins was made recruiting officer. By August 15, eighty-five members were enrolled. Street drills were held and "High Private" Samuel C. Lawrence took personal charge of the awkward squad. Dr. C. V. Bemis was surgical examiner, and donated all his fees to the company treasury. The roll of the company was carefully corrected. Some were under age; others had already enlisted. When the time for departure came, there were ten members left. The next month seven of these enlisted for nine months in the 5th Massachusetts, leaving three, one a paroled prisoner, as a home guard.

The Lawrence Light Guard stipulated that the members should elect their own officers. The selectmen granted their request and they chose Capt. John Hutchins, 1st Lieut. Perry Colman, 2d Lieut. I. F. R. Hosea, all veterans of the first campaign. The day fixed for

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departure was August 25, 1862, and the ceremonies were similar to those of 1861. The minister of the Unitarian Church offered prayer and Thomas S. Harlow, Esq., made an address. The company went first to Lynnfield and then to Boxford, where the 39th Regiment was organized. The Light Guard became Co. C. The colonel was P. S. Davis.

Co. C was what might be called a family company; nearly all were Medford boys. Three families furnished three sons each; several, two sons, and two families, father and son; beside, there were several cousins. All had been friends and acquaintances for years. One of the comrades says, "They were a jolly, wide-awake lot of fellows, and the record they made, Medford is proud of. Col. Davis used to say there was more genius, neatness and deviltry in Co. C than in any other company. Whenever he had visitors it was Co. C's quarters that were inspected." This statement is borne out by the company order book, which records that at inspection Co. C's quarters ranked good and other companies varied from fair to bad. The deviltry part was not serious, for Capt. Hutchins says that only one man was put in the guard house for disobeying his orders. The culprit did not remain there long enough to be dealt with by the regimental authorities, but apologized, promised good behavior, and kept his word as long as he lived, for he was one who never came home.

The 39th Regiment left Boxford September 5, 1862. Immediately upon their arrival in the South, they were put on picket duty on the Potomac River. Writing from Conrad's Ferry, Maryland, on September 20, Capt. Hutchins says, "We have slept under a tent but one night since we left Massachusetts." The next morning after arriving at Washington, the regiment marched to Camp Chase at Arlington Heights. They camped there two nights, (the second, in tents). The next day was spent on the march, the second in felling trees for a new camp, and the night on picket duty. With one

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day for rest and preparation, they started off on a long march to Ball's Bluff, where six companies were on picket, Capt. Hutchins being in command of three of them. He was obliged to go six miles every morning to report at headquarters, and a detail had to be sent there each day for rations.

Six miles on foot, carrying a heavy box of hard tack, under a blazing sun, caused Private Whitney of the Light Guard to suffer from illness for the only time during the whole three years' term. Commanders and men chafed under this arrangement to no purpose. At this time the Light Guard was without change of clothing, their baggage having been left behind when they left Arlington Heights, but Capt. Hutchins wrote, "We have two towels and some soap, and the Potomac runs near us." Exposure to river fogs at night brought on fever and ague. Men not on picket duty were employed at target practice. Foraging was especially prohibited, and three companies were made to pay fifty dollars for twenty-seven hogs killed. Perhaps some of Co. C's deviltry entered into the swine, for the lieutenant was reprimanded for allowing firing by his men. December 20, 1862, after serving all the fall on picket and as river guard, the regiment went into winter quarters at Poolesville. Tents were supplied with bunks and straw. April 14, 1863, marching orders were received. A week later, the 39th was in barracks at Washington, D. C., acting as provost guard. From April to July our company enjoyed the pleasure of renewing old friendships and of doing easy work. July 12, 1863, just after the Battle of Gettysburg, the regiment marched to Funktown, Maryland, and joined the Army of the Potomac, under General Meade. The Rappahannock was reached July 27.

Samuel W. Joyce died of typhoid fever in an ambulance wagon during the march and was buried at Middleburg, Virginia. During a short halt the company gathered around, a hurried burial service was said, a

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volley was fired, and the body placed in a hastily made grave. A small wooden slab was put up to mark the spot. Then the column moved on toward the river. Day after day the two armies hurried forward in a parallel course toward Richmond, with constant skirmishing until both went into winter quarters.

During this campaign many changes were made in the personnel of the Light Guard. Among them, James A. Hervey was detailed to the Quartermaster's Department, Albert A. Samson was discharged to become second lieutenant in the 10th U. S. Colored Regiment, in which he was promoted to rank of captain the next year. Lieut. Perry Colman was discharged for disability, and Lieut. Hosea was transferred to Co. E.

At the battle of Mine Run, November 28, 1863, Companies C and E were deployed as skirmishers. Benj. H. Dow of Medford was wounded.

December 2 the corps crossed the Rapidan, the 39th being the last to go over. On this march, Charles Coolidge and Henry Currell, being unable to keep up with the column, were captured and died in Libby Prison. December 24, after bivouacing by day and marching by night, the regiment reached the extreme outpost of the army, picketing the northern bank of the Rapidan.

Winter quarters were laid out with company streets twenty-five feet wide, with corduroyed sidewalks four feet wide. The cabins were of logs seven by fifteen feet, outside measurement. There was a door in each in the centre of the long side with fireplace opposite. The pitch roof was made of four pieces of shelter tent.

January 1, 1864, Captain Hutchins was absent and sick, and Lieut. Hanson was in command. He had been transferred from the Danvers company and commissioned November, 1863. One sergeant, two corporals and sixteen privates were sick and absent. Corporal Champlin died in the hospital about this time. The company was so busy, says the History of Medford, that

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at one time an orderly sergeant and one private represented the company at dress parade. After a rest of a month and four days, orders were received to leave the comfortable quarters. The men were enjoined by their colonel to leave their camp in good condition for occupancy of friend or foe who might occupy it next. March 12, 1864, all sutlers were sent to the rear. Dress coats were packed and sent to Washington for storage. As soon as it was warm enough overcoats were sent to the rear. In regard to clothing the Christian injunction was followed, "Let him who hath two coats give to him that hath none." No stream was to impede progress unless it was deep enough to wet cartridges. At temporary halts men were not even to unsling knapsacks. Canteens were to be filled only at starting and at noon halts. Stragglers on the flanks were to be fired upon. Fighting by day, marching by night, under the indomitable command of Grant, the Army of the Potomac marched through the Wilderness. May 4, the terrible battle began, and for thirty-eight days the army had no sleep except naps on the ground when they halted. The Light Guard lost eighteen men, killed and wounded, in the Wilderness. The company was not actually engaged until the fourth day of the engagement, at Laurel Hill.

The regiment, charging with fixed bayonets, drove cavalry and then a battery before it, but meeting strongly entrenched infantry, it was forced to fall back over an open field. Here the Light Guard suffered severely. Henry Hathaway, Stephen Busha and Alfred Joyce were missing. The latter died in prison at Andersonville; the others were never heard from. Corporal Stimpson was maimed for life and Sergeants Turner and Morrison were slightly wounded. On May 10 the regiment was in the front line (where it was placed almost without exception all through this campaign). It made no actual demonstration but was exposed to artillery fire. On that day Sergeant Stevens, who had

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been recommended for promotion, and Privates Bierne and Harding were instantly killed.

On May 12, while the 39th filled a gap between the 5th and 6th corps, Edward Ireland was killed and Henry A. Ireland was wounded. On the night of May 13, the command marched through deep mud and pitchy darkness to Spottsylvania, and remained there exposed to the fire of the enemy for a week, when the line was abandoned, leaving pickets to follow. Robert Livingstone of Co. C, one of these pickets, was taken prisoner and died at Andersonville.

The Light Guard had its share in the victory which followed the crossing of the North Anna, and the march was continued with constant skirmishing until the fifth of June, when a halt of five days was made at Cold Harbor. The march was resumed June 12 at five o'clock in the afternoon and continued all night, with long halts. The next day the enemy was met at White Oak Swamp, where a line was formed and held till dark, when the corps pushed on to join the main army. After daily skirmishes and nightly marches the column arrived before Petersburg and drove the enemy into its inner works. Here Co. C received several additions from recruits of the 12th and 13th Massachusetts whose terms of enlistment had not expired with the mustering out of their regiments.

The Light Guard, with its regiment, was stationed behind entrenchments so exposed, that relieving of pickets, drawing rations and ammunition and other necessary work had to be done at night. Joel M. Fletcher's life was sacrificed here. July 11, 1864, Col. Davis was killed. Read the order book of the regiment. That is enough to tell his character. Captain Hutchins said of him, "The regiment . . . is the pride of our noble colonel, who is a father to us all, and the best colonel now in the service."

The regiment went into Fort Davis on the day after the colonel's death and remained there until August 18,

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when it was ordered to destroy the tracks of the Weldon Railroad. A detachment was ordered to tear up the tracks, and another was placed on guard. Suddenly they found themselves surrounded by the enemy. The regiment, beside killed and wounded, lost two hundred and forty-five men. Rodney Hathaway of Co. C was killed. Capt. Hutchins, Sergt. Eames, Frank J. Curtis, Edwin Ireland, Patrick Gleason, Benjamin J. Ellis, Milton F. Roberts, I. T. Morrison and Lieut. Hosea of the Light Guard proper, beside several others who had been recruited in Medford, including William H. Rogers, a native of the town, and nine men transferred to Co. C from the 12th and 13th Massachusetts were taken prisoners. They were first stripped of everything of value and then sent to Richmond, where they were confined in Libby Prison. Although the place was foul and the food bad enough, they were under cover and the rations were cooked. But the nine days of confinement there during mid-summer were so hard to bear that they hailed the change to Belle Isle where they would be sure of air to breathe, but every change brought added discomfort. In October they were transferred to Salisbury, where, without shelter, without cooked food, with hardly water enough to drink, and none for bathing, with only vermin-infested rags for covering, they spent a horrible winter. Here Gleason and Rogers died, and the rest looking with hollow eyes into one another's faces, gave parting messages for dear ones at home, fearing that a few days more would bring mental or physical death. Deliverance came soon enough to allow Benjamin Ellis and Augustus Tufts to come home to die. One by one these prisoners have dropped out of life since the war, and now Capt. Hutchins, J. Henry Eames and Milton F. Roberts are the only ones who can tell that dreadful tale of living death.

On August 21, the Confederates tried for the last time to recover Weldon Railroad. At Hatcher's Run, October 29, Sergt. Edwin B. Hatch of the Light Guard was

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killed. During December, 1864, five men were transferred from Co. C, to other posts of duty. At that time the regiment was so depleted that the State colors were sent home, there not being enough men to protect two flags. February 3, 2d Lieut. Wm. McDevitt of Woburn was transferred from Co. K and placed in command of the remnant of Co. C, and continued until the surrender of Lee, when Capt. Hutchins returned to the company. March 29 the spring campaign opened. The 39th were sent out as skirmishers, but were driven back, leaving dead and wounded behind. Aaron Tucker and George Graves were taken prisoners in this engagement at Gravelly Run, but were re-captured in a few days.

April 1, at Five Forks, the 39th was brigaded with Sheridan's cavalry. At noon the line was formed with infantry in the centre and cavalry on the flanks. The fight was quick and spirited, and as the Union forces advanced, the evidences of hurried retreat gave them renewed courage. At this battle Corp. J. H. Whitney,* who had been appointed color bearer on March 28, shared the fate of all his predecessors who had carried the flag of the 39th, and was wounded. Corp. Whitney was the youngest member of the Light Guard, and had never been absent from his regiment from the time of his enlistment until the day he was shot. The next day Lieut. McDevitt and his twelve men, who were the remnant of Co. C, took up the march which was to terminate at Appomattox and victory.

Of the one hundred and one men who left Medford in August 1862, only nine took part in the concluding battle as members of Co. C. Of these, only Royall S. Carr, Henry A. Ireland, Emery Ramsdell and Edwin F. Kenrick were members of the original Light Guard which volunteered its services to the selectmen, July 30, 1863. The regiment, after Lee's surrender, marched back toward Petersburg, and on April 21 made camp at Black's and White's station, where many officers and men, paroled prisoners, joined their commands.

*Col. 5th U. S. V., Spanish-American war; Brig. Gen. M. V. M., 1901.

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May 9 the regiment crossed the Rappahannock for the tenth and last time, as it marched toward Washington and home. The regiment arrived in Readville, Massachusetts, at seven o'clock in the morning, June 6, 1865. The records of the company are responsible for the statement that here the Light Guard, after thirty-four months of faithful service, basely deserted! Nobody blamed them then, and certainly no one does now, for what mortal man could stand being cooped up in barracks, only a few miles from home, which he had not seen for almost three years? But all went back again, and on June 9 appeared at the Providence Station, Boston, where they were received by the Lawrence Rifles, Capt. B. F. Hayes, the Boston Cornet Band, and a large delegation of citizens of Medford, under the marshalship of Gen. S. C. Lawrence, through whose agency the captain had been able to receive special permission for their return that day. Mr. Nathan Bridge made an address of welcome in behalf of the selectmen. After a march through Boston the company took the train to Medford. The arrival of the train at Park street was announced by the booming of cannon, which was echoed by several other pieces stationed in different parts of the town. The records say, "By their incessant roar they seemed determined to remind us of the many trying scenes through which we had so recently passed." After a march through several of the principal streets to West Medford, where a collation was furnished by the citizens of that part of the town, the company returned to the square, where they were entertained by the Lawrence Rifles at their armory in Usher's Building. The town gave the Light Guard a reception on June 14, and another was given by Washington Engine Co., No. 3, at Green Mountain Grove on the twenty-eighth.*

These were days of rejoicing, but the booming of cannon, the huzzas, and the music only drowned the sounds

*See Usher's History of Medford.

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of weeping for dear ones who had gone away with the company, but whose places were vacant now, who slept on Southern battlefields or who had died in foul prison pens. Many in the ranks were but shadows of their former selves, some had been left behind in the hospitals, others had come home to die. The first duty of the Light Guard was to bring home the dead. The bodies of Samuel W. Joyce, George Henry Champlin and George H. Lewis were sent home through the personal supervision of Capt. Hutchins, who was called South to testify in the trial of the commander of Salisbury Prison.

(To be concluded in January number.)

THE "TOWN HOUSE."

THE lot now occupied by City Hall was bought of the heirs of Samuel Buel, May 22, 1833. The cost was $3,000. The committee in charge of negotiations were Isaac Sprague, Daniel Lawrence and Elisha Stetson. The town voted to build the Town House of wood at an estimated cost of $3,600. In 1834 the above committee was discharged and John P. Clisby, John Sparrell and Thomas R. Peck were appointed, with instructions to "observe generally the outlines of the plan, which was drawn by Mr. Benjamin, as regards the general exterior appearance of the building." The structure was damaged by fire October 27, 1839. John P. Clisby, Lewis Richardson, Samuel Lapham, Galen James and Darius Waitt were the committee to repair. At this time the brick wall on the south side was built. In 1850 it was again burned. George T. Goodwin, Daniel Lawrence and Charles S. Jacobs were chosen a committee to repair the building. It was proposed to build a belfry at this time, but the town voted in the negative. Slate roof and copper gutters were the extent of outside improvements. Except in a few minor details, the exterior of the building has never been changed.—*Compiled from Town Records.*

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MEDFORD SQUARE, 1835 to 1850.*

THE present City Hall has been built about three score and ten years. In 1839 an addition was made on the south end. The hall floor had about four rows of slips or pews with high backs, and rising one above the other, leaving about one third of the floor open in the centre. The desk was at the south end and a gallery was opposite it, over the entrance.

There were two rooms on the north side, on the second floor; one of them occupied by George Hervey, tailor, as a work room. The selectmen's room was in the lower northwest corner. Mr. Hervey's tailor shop was in the northeast corner. Jonas Coburn's dry goods store occupied a large room having two entrances on Main street. Oliver Blake's dry goods store and Mr. Randall's book store were in the south end of the building.

The Town Hall was the scene of school examinations, which were great events to the children.

Across the square on High street the Seccomb house† was occupied by Joseph Wyman, stage driver and proprietor of a livery stable. Dr. C. V. Bemis boarded in this house when he came to Medford. His office was in the "Ebenezer Hall" house on Main street, and later in the Seccomb house. H. N. Peak, William Peak and Otis Waterman were later tenants.

The next house east was owned by Joseph Patten Hall. The front was as it now stands except that there was a basement, and the first floor was approached by a long flight of steps. The back part of the house was very old and had its entrance on an alley. The outline of it can be seen on the north wall of the present building. The dwelling was occupied by Mr. Hall and his three sisters. Mr. John Howe, grocer, occupied the store on the ground floor. Later Mr. Samuel Green, who married one of the Misses Hall, occupied it for a

*Contributed by men and women born and bred within sight of the "Town House."
†"City Hall Annex."

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clothing and dry goods store. He was the father of Samuel S. Green, the veteran street railway man.

The next house easterly belonged to Turell Tufts.* He was a bachelor. Miss Mary Wier was his housekeeper for years. The town is indebted to him for the shade trees on Forest street.

On the opposite corner of Forest street were Timothy Cotting's house and bakery. There was a driveway around the house from Forest to Salem street. The entrance to the house was on Salem street. The bakery, having an entrance on Forest street, was connected with the dwelling.

Where "Cotting Block"† stands was a low tenement house called "Rotten Row." It was occupied by the families of Joseph Gleason, Timothy Brigden, Stilman Derby and the widow of Henry Withington, Sr. On the site of the Mystic Church was a large house in which lived Wm. S. Barker, grocer; the house was removed to Salem street, opposite the common, and is now owned by heirs of S. Derby.

The Withington Bakery as it stands today was bought by Henry Withington, Jr., who moved into the house in the spring of 1829. He lived just previously in the "Kidder House," directly opposite. This house has been removed, and now is numbered 63 Salem street. He carried on the baking business until his death and was succeeded by his son.

The history of the house occupied by the Medford Historical Society was given in the July number of this volume of the REGISTER.

At the junction of Salem and Ship streets the present brick house had for its tenants in the thirties Mr. Parsons, a ship carpenter (whose daughter married Alfred Eels), Dr. Samuel Gregg and Wm. Peak, who lived on Salem street. J. V. Fletcher, butcher, occupied the northerly corner store, and Gilbert Blanchard, grocer, the southerly one.

*Mr. James A. Hervey speaks of him in his reminiscences. Hist. Reg. Vol. iv. P. 67.
†Nos. 8 to 14 Salem street (1902).

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Mr. Fletcher lived on Simond's Hill, in the house now standing east of Woburn street. His slaughter house was in his yard. Local butchers slaughtered their own meat at that time.

Alexander Gregg, at one time teacher in the old brick schoolhouse, lived in the Ship street tenement, over the store. He did a large teaming business, running two large four-horse baggage wagons to and from Boston, the horses driven tandem. His stables and sheds were opposite his dwelling, extending to the river. He was a prominent man in town affairs, serving in many capacities, including representative. Between his stables and the Lawrence premises was the pottery of Thomas Sables. Some of his work is in existence today.

At the corner of Ship and Main streets lived Mrs. Jonathan Porter. Her front door was on Main street at the northerly end, and a side door was approached through a gate and yard from Ship street. The rest of the building and the building adjoining were occupied by Mrs. Porter's son, George W. Porter, who was a trader, dealing in dry goods, groceries, hardware, farming tools, liquors, powder, salt, etc. Mr. Porter succeeded his father in the business. A very large willow tree projecting over the street stood directly in the sidewalk near the southerly line of the Porter property. A dock from the river that ran parallel with Main street extended as far as Mr. Porter's premises, and probably in former years Porter's store had trade by water.

George W. Porter was the first organist at the First Church (Unitarian). He was town treasurer for many years.

The four estates between Porter's and the river extended to this dock. Capt. Clisby, pilot, kept his sloop there. Cargoes of cord wood for the brick yards would occasionally be discharged there.

The ruins of the old Bishop distillery were on the east side of the dock. John Bishop (son of John and Mary Holmes) ran a fleet of fishing vessels which

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discharged and packed their cargoes on the wharf. This fleet included the "King," built by Fuller; "Mystic," built by John Sparrell; "Volant," "Joy," and others, all launched in Medford.

Next to Porter's store was Luther Angier's apothecary store. He began business in a store on the other side of the street. Mr. Angier succeeded Francis Kidder.

The shoe store of Mr. G. E. Dutton, 14 Main street, has been used for that purpose for many years. Willard Butters, shoe maker, and Thomas Revallion (colored), barber, were tenants, succeeded by Oliver Blake, who later removed his dry goods store to the Town House. Mr. Butters later used the abandoned toll house on Andover Turnpike (Forest street) as a shop.

The Revallion homestead stands on Cross street just north of the railroad bridge. Rufus Wade, shoe manufacturer, and Kidder & Kellogg, in the same business, occupied the building on Main street until it became a retail shoe store in the sixties.

To make way for the Boston & Maine R. R. Station, the "Ebenezer Hall" house was removed about 1846 to the south side of the river, and was destroyed in the great fire of 1850.

The southerly half of a house on the east side of Main street, next to the bridge, was occupied by Patrick Conoly, a shoe maker. He lived alone.*

Mrs. Hathaway, grandmother of Mr. Frank Hathaway of the fire department (1902), lived in the northerly end. Other tenants at various times were William Wyman, F. Woodbridge and a Mr. Locke, all butchers.

The armory of the Lawrence Light Guard, built by Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence as a memorial to his father, Daniel Lawrence, was occupied by the company June 30, 1902.

*See Mr. Hervey's paper, Med. Hist. Reg. Vol. iv. P. 72.

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EXTRACTS FROM DEA. WILLIS'S DIARY.*

July about the 16th 1751. There was a very sharp storm of thunder which came just at evening . . . and shall I behold such wonderful effects of the mighty power of God and not be affected with it? Oh Lord, let thy judgments make me afraid.

19th February 1753 old style. I am just now returned from the following my neighbor Stephen Greenleaf to his grave . . . This sorrowful occasion falling out on the very day of the month and just a year since my dear wife died.

July 8, 1757 a few minutes after 2 of the clock after noon . . . a very considerable shock of earthquake; a very solemn call to me a poor drowsy, slumbering and I fear a foolish virgin. Oh Lord, awaken me by this loud call of God speaking to me from the bowels of the earth.

17th day of March 1763. I have now at this time sickness and trouble, and my negro woman sick and has been some days so bad that I have hired a nurse to look after her.

May 2nd. I have been this day by a writ from Col. B—— been sued for fifty pounds old tenor . . . I hope I don't owe him any grudge, yet I mark him for an unmerciful, proud, thoughtless gentleman — one that regards not the afflictions of Joseph.

October 28, 1763. A very pleasant day, and the day for Mr. Turell's wood, and by providential business I was hindered from attending the affair, but still they got a competent good pile of wood.

Feb. 26, 1764 The reverend and excellent servant of the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, Mr. George Whitefield preached at this little town of Medford on the forenoon exercise.

*Benjamin Willis, son of Stephen and Hannah, was born Oct. 30, 1686. He married Feb. 10, 1714, Ruth Bradshaw, who died Feb. 19, 1752 O. S. He died Feb. 3, 1767. He was town clerk from Mar. 6, 1721 to 1744-5, and was made deacon about 1732, his name appearing on tax list with the title in that year.

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MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

SEVENTH YEAR, 1902-1903.

October 20.—"Time-keeping in a Medford Home two hundred Years Ago." Mr. John Albree, Jr., Swampscott, and Social Meeting.

November 17.—"Medford in 1847." Mr. Charles Cummings.

December 15.—"The Middlesex Canal." (Illustrated.) Mr. Moses W. Mann.

January 19.—"The Environment and Tendencies of Colonial Life." (Illustrated.) Rev. George M. Bodge of Westwood.

February 16.—"The Baptist Church of Medford." Mrs. Amanda H. Plummer.

March 16.—Annual Meeting.

April 20.—"Rev. John Pierpont: His Life and Work." Rev. Henry C. DeLong.

May 18.—"The 39th Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War." Hon. C. H. Porter of Quincy.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND ADDRESSES.

David H. Brown.	John H. Hooper.
Walter H. Cushing.	William Cushing Wait.
Charles H. Morss.	Miss Agnes W. Lincoln.

ERRATA.

Vol. 5, No. 3, P. 65, 37th line, read 1901 instead of 1902.

Part 2 of Miss Wild's paper on "The Lawrence Light Guard," and "Recollections of Main Street," by the authors of "Medford Square, 1835-1850," will appear in the next volume of the Register.

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Vol. V.] [No. 1.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

HISTORICAL REGISTER

JANUARY, 1902

PUBLISHED BY THE

MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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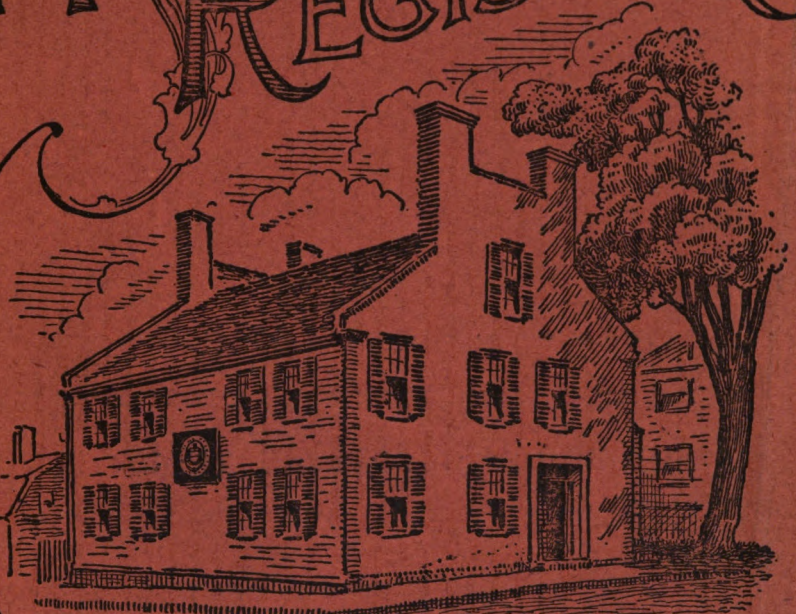

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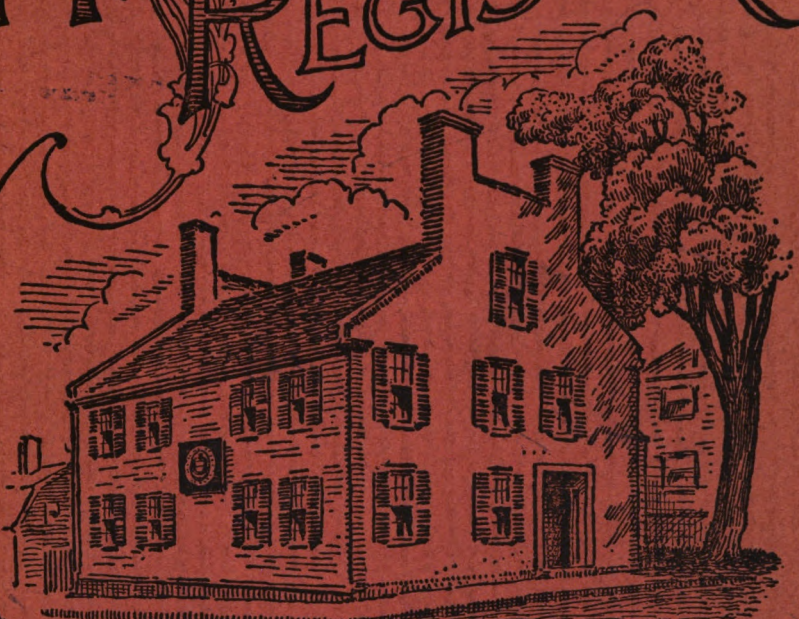

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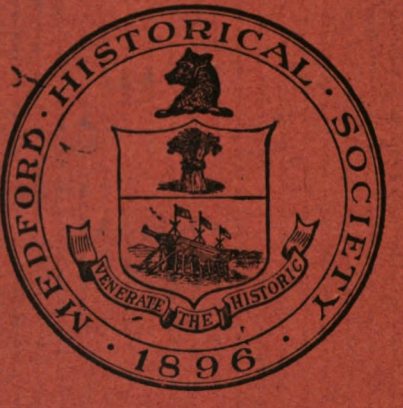

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